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Chicago Tribune

SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1861.

NOW FOR MISSOURI!

The news from Missouri is exciting. Though there has been no actual collision of the forces respectively of Gen. Lyon and Gov. Jackson, the signs are that the Governor will make a stand at Boonville, and try titles with the troops in the service of the United States. We are of the opinion that, unless the Secessionists of that State are able to command assistance from Arkansas or Tennessee, a single encounter with Gen. Lyon's men will suffice; and that the rebels have only to be convinced that the adherents of the Government are in dead earnest, to insure proffers of peace, to be, after a few struggles to wounded pride, followed by submission. But, in the meantime, the obvious duty of the Government is to treat Missouri as if her preparations were really formidable. The way to insure peace is to let the rebels know that the force in the field, or now headed in that direction, is strong enough to conquer it. The way to make rebellion and secession in that State a chronic infirmity, is to dally and trifle with it, as if loyalty were a thing to be bought and sold. We trust the Administration to see the matter in that light, and to meet it with adequate measures. It admits of no delay. A week or fortnight may put Gov. Jackson in a position to maintain a guerilla fight against the Government just as long as the rebels please. He would not have ventured upon his recent movements without an adequate supply of arms, nor without many promises of help from the Confederates, who are moving heaven and earth to make Missouri their battle ground. He is partially or completely prepared, else he is a fool whom it would be a mercy to put out of the way. In either case, the Government must act with promptness. Let the rebellion in Missouri be crushed at once! That's the question.

A PROPER THING TO DO.

The prompt removal of Col. Goode, of the Seventh Dist. Regiment, by order of the War Department, is a step in the right direction. We know not why, but his regiment is notoriously demoralized, and the men charge their want of instruction and discipline to their Colonel's account. The change will be profitable. The men composing the regiment are admirable fighting material, and will now make capital soldiers. We wish them luck with their new Colonel.

The work of purging the official lists of incompetent officers will, we hope go on; and when men are mustered in, officers, who are not only competent but sober and reliable, will be placed over them. No man is less fit to care for a [illegible] than a [illegible] to tend a powder-mill; and the sooner all who are not altogether sober and capable of meeting an emergency are put out of the positions which they have gained, the sooner will the [illegible] take on the efficiency of which it is capable. The lives of the men who are marching to our defence are too precious to be thrown away by drunken fools, who will [illegible], in a moment of whisky inspiration, into the jaws of death. If we cannot have experience at the head of the regiments, we can always be commanded [illegible] for this fight.

News from Kansas and Missouri.

[illegible] and Judge Arny arrived here yesterday morning from Kansas, en route for [illegible] city. They report that trouble [illegible] at Kansas City on Wednesday [illegible] prevented by the timely arrival of [illegible] Infantry and three companies of cavalry, all regulars, from Fort [illegible], who, under command of Capt. [illegible], of the 1st Infantry, took possession of the city. They have several field-pieces, and were expecting an attack from Secession[ists who] were near Independence, to the [number] of 1,000, who were waiting for reinforcements from below. Seven companies of the [illegible] Regiment of Kansas volunteers [illegible] into the service, and fully [illegible] clothed, are at Wyandotte, two [miles from] Kansas City, to act as a reserve.

[illegible] Stone, of the Kansas State [illegible] the Second Kansas Regiment [illegible] march to Wyandotte, to co-operate with the Government forces. This [illegible], but not otherwise equipped, [illegible] reached there on Friday night. [illegible]'s command (a portion of [illegible]) mounted and armed with [illegible] revolvers, reached Wyandotte [illegible] evening from Lawrence, [illegible] Col. Mitchel.

[illegible] with several hundred mounted [illegible] take position upon the [illegible] of the Missouri State line, ready [illegible] secession forces whenever [illegible] movement from Independence [illegible] City.

[illegible] militia and volunteer companies, [illegible] several thousand, are ready to [cross] the border as soon as they receive [illegible]

[illegible] wires east of Kansas City [illegible] there is no communication [illegible]

[illegible] occurred on Thursday morning in [illegible] of Leavenworth, between D. R. [illegible], of the *Daily Conservative*, [illegible] of the *Daily Herald*, in [illegible] shots were exchanged. One [illegible] wounded Mr. Hamer, a bystander, [illegible] received a ball in his right side [illegible] twenty minutes.

[illegible] with several hundred regulars, [illegible] at St. Joseph, Mo., and has [illegible] of that city. They anticipate [illegible] secession troops on Thursday [illegible] reinforced by volunteers [illegible]

[illegible] from Camp Wood (Quincy, Ill.) [illegible] his regiment into Missouri [illegible] Gen. Curtis, of Iowa, with [illegible] Iowa volunteers, has left [illegible] near Keokuk, and taken [illegible] bridges and towns on the [illegible] Joseph Railroad, in Missouri. [illegible] the secession forces tore [illegible] road a few miles east of [illegible] They were driven away, and [illegible] The Iowa volunteers [illegible] so that there was no interruption.

[illegible] been appointed agent to the [illegible] Indians of New Mexico, [illegible] appointed Lieut. Colonel [illegible]

[illegible] Kit Carson and Judge [illegible] in New Mexico, and [illegible] the protection of the [illegible]

[illegible] shipping to-day (Sunday) at [illegible] and Gen. Pomeroy at [illegible]

[illegible] Wisconsin Regiment [illegible] Pa. [illegible] Regiment of Wisconsin [illegible] Harrisburg, Pa., [illegible] route fixed [illegible] via Toledo, [illegible] Superintendent [illegible] Southern Railroad, [illegible] six cars, in [illegible] which [illegible] journey all that [illegible] men. The [illegible] all along the route, [illegible] were of the most [illegible] own rations for the [illegible], however, they were [illegible] the whole regiment, [illegible] for the officers in [illegible] and Cleveland, [illegible] with [illegible] all the stations [illegible] members were found in waiting with cans of cool ice-water, refreshments and bouquets, which they distributed to officers and men. At Cleveland, coffee was again served to the regiment and supper to the officers, after a handsome parade through the city, which elicited rounds of applause.

The same demonstrations attended the progress of the train over the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, notwithstanding this portion of the route was traversed in the night. The Ohio girls were "sitting up for them" the whole distance, providing them with numberless tokens of admiration and encouragement, waving their handkerchiefs and showering them with bouquets. On the arrival of the train at Ravenna, at 1 o'clock A. M., a large delegation of citizens insisted on passing through the cars to shake hands with the soldiers and bid them "God speed" on their patriotic errand.

But the most eager demonstrations of joy were witnessed on the road from Pittsburgh to Harrisburg. From every hamlet on the hillsides the waving of handkerchiefs and cheers of the inmates greeted the regiment, who responded with right hearty shouts of recognition. At Altoona Col. Starkweather broke the seals of his marching orders and there found for the first time that his command was directed to Chambersburg to take part in the movement on Harper's Ferry. Accordingly no stop was made at Harrisburg beyond the delay incident to changing cars.

Col. Starkweather and his men are doubtless at or near Harper's Ferry at this time, ready to join in the victorious pursuit of the rebels. When any general engagement shall be reached, the citizens of Wisconsin may expect to hear a good account of their gallant First, and its accomplished Colonel.

Great Exhibition and Test of Arms at Chicago, in September.

ROOMS OF THE ILL. STATE AGRICULT'L SOC'TY, SPRINGFIELD, June, 1861.

The Executive Committee of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, have determined to add the following to their regular list of premiums, to be competed for, during their Annual Exhibition for 1861, at Chicago, September 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th:

For the best breech loading rifle cannon, 12 pounder	Grand Gold Medal.
For the best breech-loading rifle cannon, 6 pounder	Grand Gold Medal.
For the best muzzle-loading rifle cannon, 12 pounder	Grand Gold Medal.
For the best muzzle-loading rifle cannon, 6 pounder	Grand Gold Medal.
For the best breech-loading rifle for infantry service	Gold Medal.
For the best rifle musket for infantry service	Gold Medal.
For the best breech-loading carbine for cavalry service	Gold Medal.
For the best revolving pistol for cavalry service	Gold Medal.
For the best target rifle	Silver Medal.
For the best fowling piece 2 barrels	Silver Medal.
For the best fowling piece, 1 barrel	Silver Medal.
For the best and most valuable new invention, which is an improvement on any of the fire arms now in use	Gold Medal.
For the best solid shot for rifled cannon use	Silver Medal.
For the best shells for rifled cannon use	Silver Medal.
Best powder for common use	Silver Medal.
Best powder for rifle or musket use	Silver Medal.
Best gun carriage	Silver Medal.
Best ambulance for hospital use, with necessary appliances	Silver Medal.

Competition for the foregoing will be limited to American manufacturers.

For the following, COMPETITION IS OPEN TO THE WORLD:

Best and greatest display of arms of all descriptions, and all varieties of weapons, with the trappings and accoutrements for serving these	Grand Gold Medal.
Best and greatest display of military goods, including uniforms, banners, &c.	Grand Gold Medal.

TO EXHIBITORS.

No premium will be awarded to any firearm except upon thorough trial before and under the direction of a competent committee; and the Society will spare no pains nor expense to render these trials fair, impartial and decisive.

Accuracy, range, and ease and rapidity of loading and firing will be especially considered. Every piece upon trial will be served by the manufacturer, his agents or employees, and the fullest opportunity will be allowed to complete each test. Each competitor will select and furnish his own ammunition.

The trials will be at stated times during Fair week, and will be fully announced previously.

In the selection of the Awarding Committees, the Executive Committee will secure and have regard to the highest scientific knowledge, combined with extended observation and practice.

The Fair Grounds comprise eighty acres, are situated on the southwestern limit of the city of Chicago, directly on the line of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, are exceedingly easy of access from all directions, by railroad and otherwise. On two sides of the grounds there lies an open, clear, level prairie, on which can readily be had an *unobstructed range of six miles.* Earthworks can be thrown up and targets fixed at points within that distance.

From a telegraph office on the grounds wires will be extended, and communicate with a battery near the long range targets, thus avoiding unnecessary delay in announcing the shots.

The trials will be conducted under the superintendence of Col. Samuel A. Buckmaster, of Alton, Illinois, who will station guards along the line of firing, abundantly numerous to keep it free from transient objects and ensure safety.

The Society's regular Premium List amounts to $22,000. The exhibition will certainly be attended by a larger concourse of people than have ever been assembled on a similar occasion in the West, and we cordially invite competition for the premiums offered. Those manufacturers who have not already done so, will confer a favor by advising me at an early day of their intention to compete.

By order of the Executive Committee.
JOHN P. REYNOLDS,
Corresponding Secretary of the Illinois State Agricultural Society.

"Feed my Lambs."

"And Jesus called a little child unto him and sat him in the midst of them, and said, * * * Whosoever shall receive one such little child in my name, receiveth me."

Friends in the country whose granaries are full of old store of last year's abundant and wonderful harvest, do you know that a way is open by which you can readily secure the blessing of Him who uttered the above words?

Do you know that the benevolent of this city have secured, by their generous contributions and labors, a Home for the Friendless, at a cost of $20,000 in the lot and building on it, that the females in it has already taken care, in the past three years, of one thousand poor women and children, and provided homes for some 600 children, and that new ones are weekly coming to fill the places of those that are sent to kind hearts in city and country? Food, clothing and money are absolutely needed to sustain this family of sixty persons at the present time.

There is danger that these facts may be forgotten and their wants overlooked, at a time when the excitement of war is so great and so much is being done for our soldiers. To provide for our armed men is no doubt an imperative duty, and they who love to do this through true patriotism, will care for the children whom these soldiers may leave behind them. To feed these lambs, which rescued from galling poverty or debauching vice, may be kept from those other necessary schools, the reform schools for boys and girls. Preventive is so much better than cure, so much less expensive, and productive of so much more true happiness, that our appeal for the Home must meet a hearty and liberal response from those who are aware that such wants exist and can be so easily met.

Dependent entirely upon voluntary contributions, this noble charity can be and must be sustained. Give those young immortals, those jewels, dug from obscurity and poverty, if not from crime, a place in your hearts. Now that they ask bread, do not give them a stone. Let there be no stone in your hearts towards them; but feed the hungry, clothe the naked, visit them by your devotions, if not in person. Let those residing in the city and those visiting it go and see those bright children; let the eyes affect the heart. The Home in New York has received your liberal gifts. You need not love that less, but this more.

Please order some of those empty bags of the Home from the Rev. E. F. Dickinson, the children's devoted friend, fill those bags with wheat or flour and vegetables; or make packages of clothing. The railroads of the State, if I mistake not, will bring such donations to the Home without expense.

Let some gentleman in each town in the State be designated to look after the matter; or volunteer to do it; and let others give money, sending it directly to Mr. Dickinson, who will acknowledge all receipts in the Chicago *Monthly Visitor* and send it to the donors. Thus secure the reward of those who receive one little one in the name of Christ.

And let the childless in city or country adopt one of these little ones to be "an angel in the house."

☞ The Charleston *Mercury*, of June 11th, has the following interesting items:

TREASON IN THE HARBOR.—From information which we have received, we have no doubt that parties in this harbor have lately been affording information, as well as supplies of provisions, to the enemy's fleet now blockading Charleston.

AN INGRATE.—Capt. Mercer, U. S. N., who was reared in our Charleston Orphan House, is said to be in command of the steamer Wabash, now blockading our port.

MATTERS AT CAIRO.

The Fortifications—Col. Bird—Health of the Camp—The Rebels, &c.

[Special Correspondence of Chicago Tribune.]
CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, June 15, 1861.

I heard from a gentleman who passed through Union City, Tenn., the headquarters of the rebel army, yesterday, that severe sickness prevails in that camp, arising from the want of good water and the miasmatic character of the soil. The only water that can be obtained is such as is drawn from the stagnant ponds in and around the city, which, I understand (I mean the city), contains about eight houses, with a population of twenty to twenty-five, including the Mayor and Common Council. The ground is very low, with a heavy growth of timber on the streets and thereabouts, and of course all classes of fever, including the "shaky," secure the warmest encouragement to tarry at that place. The gentleman says there are at least five hundred cases of fever and ague in the rebel camp, with a liberal sandwiching of the other sorts. Not one half the troops are well armed, and there is really no discipline in the camp. If our forces do not go down there soon to drive them off, disease will do the job. This truth is slowly penetrating the thick skull of Gen. Pillow, and it is understood that the whole of the Union City rebels will soon fall back on Memphis. The war spirit of the rebels in that direction is growing icy every day, and they begin to appreciate the certain destruction to which they are drifting.

The fortification at the point which commands the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers is rapidly approaching completion. When finished, it will successfully defy any force the rebels may be rash enough to send up the river. There are four thirty two-pounders, two twenty-six, two six, a sixty-four pound mortar, and a sixty-four pound howitzer, inside the earthworks. But, as I have said, the prospect of their being put to active use at present, seems extremely doubtful. But as it is now well understood that the position they occupy will hereafter form the locality of a fortress, to be held by U. S. troops, the labor bestowed upon it now will not be wasted.

Capt. Joslyn's company, from the 7th regiment, and Capt. Campbell's company, from the 12th (Col. McArthur's) regiment, which were sent to Mound City last Saturday, for the defence of that place from the threatened attack of a band of Kentucky rebels, still remain there. These have fine quarters in the large brick block recently erected there, with delightful surroundings. No portion of the troops here have more attractive quarters. They will probably occupy that position for some time to come. They have named their quarters camp Joslyn, after the captain in command.

I ought to have said to you some days since, that the arms and ammunition taken from Col. Bird a few days since by a squad from Col. Schuttner's regiment, located at Bird's Point, were shortly afterwards returned, they being simply regarded as no more than what were deemed necessary for a gentleman, situated as he is with a vicious population in his vicinity. Most of the guns and pistols taken were entirely worthless, they being the accumulation of nearly sixty years. I believe no one questions the integrity or the pacific intents of Col. Bird, notwithstanding he was a rampant Secessionist at the commencement of our troubles, and swore terribly at our army, when they invaded his soil. His views since that time have undergone some modification, and he has been made better acquainted with the real designs of the General Government in the war which it is now prosecuting against the most irrational set of men that the sun ever shone upon.

Gen. McClellan, in company with Gen. Prentiss and his staff, this morning visited every portion of the forces, both at Camp Defiance and Camp Lyon. He expressed himself highly delighted, not only with the devotion, discipline and condition of the troops, but with the progress which has been made in fortifying these important points. [His remarks I have sent by telegraph.] He left this afternoon at two o'clock, for Springfield, and will thence proceed to St. Louis before he returns to his head-quarters at Cincinnati. The officers and men here were highly pleased with Gen. McClellan, and feel that he is a fit leader for any occasion.

I know all your readers will be glad to learn that the health of Camp Defiance continues excellent. Measles have prevailed to some extent among many companies, but they are of the mild type, and many who have been attacked with them have hardly deemed it necessary to go into hospital. About all the other hospital cases are either dysentery or diarrhœa, but not of a virulent or dangerous nature.

Another commissioner representing the Kentucky sovereignty, (Col. Buckner,) came to this Camp last night, and had, I understand, an interview with Generals McClellan and Prentiss. What transpired remains a secret, but, as Toots says, "it's of no consequence." Kentucky Commissioners were voted a bore several days since.

The new excitement in Missouri creates some stir here, and the New York journal correspondents have taken their departure for that interesting State, which, if it follows the dictum of Gov. Claib, intends to drive the federal forces from its soil. When they are driven off, "may I be there to see."

A man by the name of Hutchinson, formerly of Cairo, but now residing at Caledonia, a few miles above, was arrested here to day, on the complaint of some citizens, for threatening to cut the levee, during high water, at the time of the first arrival of troops. He was discharged on taking the oath of allegiance.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]
CAIRO, June 14th.

The affair at Columbus is producing the most intense excitement in Tennessee and Mississippi. Large numbers of troops have been ordered to march north immediately.

A man from Union City yesterday says in the most positive terms that there are 30,000 men at that point. This is, to say the least, double the true number.

A new battery is being erected between Randolph and Fulton, Tenn. It is here that Macauly, the pilot, from this city, who was reported hung, is at work in the trenches. It seems that he was charged of the Swallow business in his trial at Memphis, but is detained on account of some drawings and plans of the Southern forts, &c., said to have been found in his possession. The circumstances connected with this last mentioned matter, bear evidence of the improbability of it.

It is well known that pilots usually have drawings of the river, which they use for their mutual benefit, and if anything, it is probably these that have been found. Efforts are being made by prominent men here and elsewhere, to procure his release.

Grundy Bryant, an old resident of this place, together with three others, was hung in Arkansas a few days since as a spy.

A gentleman direct from Arkansas says that Ben McCulloch has 800 Seminole Indians and 5,000 Texas rangers under his command in that State and calculates on giving special attention to Montgomery.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the New York Journals.

[From the World.]
WASHINGTON, June 13th.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The sanitary committee, composed largely of prominent New York surgeons and physicians, has been in session at Willard's yesterday and to-day, and has been most successful in view of the objects for which it is organized. The President and Secretary of War have received its members with cordiality, and have accepted its organization and signed an official paper confirming its power. The document expresses the satisfaction of the administration at the readiness with which men of so eminent character have come forward with this much needed and humane effort. It appoints Rev. H. W. Bellows, D.D., Prof. A. D. Bache, Dr. W. A Van Buren, Dr. Robert C. Wood, U. S. A., Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, Maj. A. E. Shiras, Dr. Wolcott Gibbs, Dr. Elisha Harris, Dr. S. G. Howe, and Geo. T. Strong, Esq., a commission of inquiry and advice, with power to act without expense to the government, and in connection with some surgeon of the U. S. A. in the investigation of all matters pertaining to the health and regimen of our soldiery. They are empowered to plan and report with regard to the inspection of recruits, the sanitary condition of the volunteers, the means of maintaining the health of the army, the best method of cooking and preparing rations and the modes of hospital nursing and medical treatment; also to prepare and report rules and regulations for the practical development of the best scientific means of securing a desirable hygienic army system; the commission are instructed to confer with the department and the medical bureau from time to time, as often as advisable, and their powers are to continue in force until further orders. A room will be provided in Washington for their sessions, and they will meet here or elsewhere as may be most convenient. General Mansfield's indorsement is added to this document, requesting surgeons connected with the United States army to pass members of the commission through all hospitals, camps, &c., and to assist them generally in the fulfillment of their duties. This commission is justly considered a true sign of the progress and civilization of the era which extends its humanity of science even into the sad necessities of war.

The committee have adopted a series of health regulations for the army which are to be submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

The acceptance of the regiments raised by Daniel E. Sickles does not involve the appointment of Mr. S. as Brigadier General, as the regiments are not accepted in a brigade. It is still a question whether he will be appointed, unless the War Department should decide it to be best, under all the circumstances involved, to do so. The indications are that one who has seen service will be called to the command of this brigade, Sickles not having been appointed at a late hour to-day.

THE OHIO BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Schenck, of Ohio, has been ordered to the command of the brigade composed of two Ohio regiments now here, and one of the Michigan regiments. Another regiment from Michigan is expected to arrive and join the brigade. Gen. Schenck will be attached to this military department under the command of Gen. Mansfield.

HON. JOHN F POTTER.

There is at present a strong probability that John F. Potter will be tendered an important commission in the volunteer service.

COL. LAMON GOING INTO THE FIELD.

It is rumored that Col. Lamon will resign the Marshalship of this District, and accept the Colonelcy of a regiment of Western Virginians.

CARL SCHURZ'S REGIMENT.

It will be remembered, doubtless, that Carl Schurz, after receiving his appointment as Minister to the court of Spain, became suddenly inoculated with the war fever, and, as a mark of special favor, received permission from the Government to raise a cavalry regiment, of which he should have the command, with a three month's furlough in which to distinguish himself. The earlier steps in the organization of the regiment were taken, when, in view of the possible complications of our affairs at foreign courts, Mr. Schurz was directed to drop his saber, don his diplomatic suit and proceed to Madrid. Instantly Mr. Cameron was besieged by scores of individuals who desired the appointment vacated by the departure of Mr. Schurz. No less than one hundred and fifty seven applicants asked for it.

This afternoon Mr. Cameron, who has carefully examined the papers of one and all, concluded to transfer the commission to Major A. K. Johnson of Michigan. Major Johnson is a man of superior military ability and served with distinction in the Mexican war. He is obligated to raise twelve companies, and they are to be apportioned as follow: Seven from New York State, five from Pennsylvania, and two from Ohio.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, June 13, 1861.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE CONTRABAND SLAVES.

The question of the proper disposition of slaves of the enemy which seek refuge within our lines, has been before the Cabinet several times recently, Gen. Butler having desired further instructions. The inquiry is found to be not unattended with difficulties. The expensiveness of supporting so many negroes as are likely to fall into our hands, the trouble of finding suitable and sufficient work for them, and the importance of settling at once their final disposition, are thought to embarrass the question. An expression of opinion from the country is needed for the guidance of the Administration, which, unless supported by a strong popular sentiment, may hesitate to assume the obligations incident to the reception of all, men, women and children, who may seek to transfer their services from the Southern to the Northern Army. Can we declare that able-bodied men alone are contraband of war, when their wives and children are perhaps as helpful to the rebels in other ways as they in digging entrenchments?

THE BATTLE AT GREAT BETHEL.

It is affirmed by officers who were in the battle of Great Bethel that Gen. Pierce, before he ordered the attack, was made aware, by the report of a reconnoissance, that artillery was in the battery as described. They also say that had a single regiment made a flank movement the whole could have been carried. The slight loss on our side is attributed to the darkness, and it is believed that the enemy suffered much more severely than we. Army officers still express great indignation and regret at the affair, and declare that the calamity is the natural result of the appointment of civilians to high military positions. It is certain that if some of the officers, whose very great fitness for active field work impairs their usefulness at the desk, could change places with some better adapted to the pen than to the sword, the public service would be much benefitted.

The explanation of the slightness of our loss is to be found in the fact that when our soldiers saw the enemy about to fire, they fell on their faces or backs, jumping up before the enemy could reload, and firing, then fell again in season.

The Zouaves showed great skill in loading while lying on their backs. It is thought by some officers, that the only loss suffered occurred during the collision between our regiments and while on retreat. The retreat was made in the line of a house, which sheltered the command greatly. It is affirmed that the batteries had been silenced, and would have been taken had not the officers, on account of scarcity of ammunition, pushed in front of the troops and ordered them to retire. Then the fire was reopened. There is the greatest indignation against Gen. Pierce on the part of the men, officers and Gen. Butler. Two officers, one a lieutenant from Albany, have resigned in consequence of the affair.

AFFAIR AT GREAT BETHEL.

Further and More Reliable Particulars.

[From the New York Herald.]
CAMP DIX, FORTRESS MONROE, June 10, 1861.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT BIG BETHEL, BY A SOLDIER WHO WAS ENGAGED THEREIN, &c.

I have at last some interesting though not very good news to communicate to you. Yesterday morning the camp was called to arms by beat of drum at 4 o'clock, to march, where, we knew not. We were supported by the Second, Third, Fifth and Seventh regiments, but no artillery; Col. Duryee's Zouaves were sent in advance about two hours ahead, but the General who had command of our brigade knew no more about his business than a child, and his incompetency caused us to suffer the way we did without gaining one single point; our repulse was what I would call a palpable defeat. We marched about ten miles through a road closed on each side with thickly set trees, when suddenly the enemy's batteries opened upon us. Good God! what a fire! One lieutenant, and the only sergeant, were killed at the first discharge. They used rifle cannon, and their rifle balls came crashing through the trees, scattering the branches and stumps among us. Our men never flinched; they marched steadily on, under a broiling sun. I can never forget the sight. It was terrific. Here and there we would meet some of Duryee's men lying, some dead and some dying. We passed one leg and one hand, which had been torn to pieces by those rifled cannon. We marched up a lane directly opposite the Southern batteries, and there—shame to our General—he exposed us to a most raking fire of shot and shell for some time. We halted immediately in front of a picket fence, which we were ordered to tear down. We did so, and were then ordered to charge the battery. One single regiment to charge twenty rifled cannon in line, and an unknown force! If we had ever charged, there would not be a man left to tell the tale. We were then ordered to lay on our faces on the hot sand, and there for one hour and forty minutes we were exposed to that awful fire. The balls sang "Dixie," and plowed up the ground in front and behind us. The shells tore up the sand and scattered it in our men's eyes. To have taken that battery we ought to have had two batteries of flying artillery; but we had only one single six-pounder, served by eight regulars and one lieutenant, who, poor fellow, the last shot that he fired was struck by a cannon ball, which carried away the back part of his head, scattering his brains over our doctor's coat, who was helping to carry a wounded man off the field. As soon as the regulars saw their lieutenant killed, they deserted their gun, when one of our companies took it home. We were obliged to beat a retreat, which we did in good order, leaving about forty on the field. As our ambulance, with wounded, was going down the road, a party of cavalry dashed out of the woods and fired on the wagon, which our men returned, killing twenty of them and taking four prisoners. If they had come out of the battery, we would have been able to have given them a good reception; but they knew too much. It is a wonder we were not cut to pieces. We could see their bayonets gleaming through the bushes in the sunlight.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT, FROM AN OFFICER IN THE ENGAGEMENT.

The following particulars of the battle at Big Bethel are from an officer engaged in it, and who arrived in this city last night: Our forces had been closing in around the battery of the enemy, and had obtained important points with little loss, when the order to retreat was given. At this time, Captain Clark, of the Massachusetts Rifles, with his two companies, lay on the left flank in such a position that the enemy's works and movements were in full view. The First Vermont regiment, Lieut. Col. Washburn, had outflanked the rebels, and gained a position in the rear, and poured a hot fire into the battery and silenced it. Our troops in front of the enemy, thought they were out of ammunition, when in reality they could not stand against the well directed fire of the Vermonters. Just at this time General Pierce gave the order to cease fire and retreat. Not a man was hurt of the Vermont regiment until the rebels resumed their firing, after which the Federal troops began to retreat, which they did in good order. A member of the Vermont regiment is missing, and three or four were wounded. It is feared that the missing man was killed, as nothing was heard of him up to Wednesday night.

The Vermonters behaved nobly. They flanked the enemy, marched down one of their ditches, almost to within five rods of the breastwork, and opened a galling fire upon them. The rebels taken by surprise, were perfectly panic struck, and left the ditch. As fast as they left they were picked off by the Massachusetts rifles. Before they attempted to escape, and before the Vermont regiment had gained their important position, Captain Clark's men had done such good service with their rifles that the rebels dare not show their heads above their breastwork, but discharged their rifles at random. A large number of the enemy are known to have been shot by Capt. Clark's men. The dead and wounded of the enemy were removed in horse carts in the ditches. When our troops retreated, the chaplain of the Massachusetts rifles was cut off from the main body, and narrowly escaped being arrested by hiding in the woods, near the meeting-house. That gentleman states that the meeting-house was used as a hospital, that it was filled with the dead and wounded, and estimates their loss at from fifty to seventy-five killed and about a hundred wounded. The men of the Vermont regiment and Capt. Clark's companies also estimate the number about the same of the killed and wounded of the enemy.

The ditch which the Vermont right wing moved down was thought by them to have been dug for the purpose of retreating.

It is thought by some that the reason General Pierce gave the order to retreat was that our artillery was cutting Captain Clark's companies to pieces, as they were in a line with the rebel battery, but they being on low ground the balls passed safely over their heads in every instance.

When Colonel Duryee's and the Vermont regiments had passed Adjutant Whiting's house, (an officer in the Southern army,) they returned when the firing commenced at the forks of the road. As the Vermonters were repassing the house the Adjutant was standing in the front door, and deliberately shot at Orderly Sweet, of the Second company, the ball passing through the tail of his coat. Adjutant Stevens and Colonel Duryee, with two or three of the Zouaves, at once arrested Whiting, and Adjutant Stevens gave him a severe kicking. The house was then fired by Colonel Duryee and Adjutant Stevens, and burned, together with the costly furniture and contents. The whole was worth about $8,000. Adjutant Whiting was then taken to Hampton and placed under arrest.

Each man had forty rounds of ammunition, only twelve of which were used.

The Zouaves were the first to open the fire after the artillery had found the enemy's position, which they did from their left flank. As soon as the engagement commenced from the enemy's batteries the Zouaves charged on them, and kept the charge up until ordered to retreat.

The report still prevails that the battery has been evacuated.

COURAGE DISPLAYED BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

One of our special correspondents at Fortress Monroe, after enumerating the details of the battle at Big Bethel, thus instances cases of the courage displayed by our troops near the close of the battle:

On the retreat Capt. Wilson, of Col. Carr's regiment, observing that a six pounder had been left on the field, about fifty rods from the battery, said to his men, "Boys, there is a cannon. We must not leave it behind; we must take it with us." The company to a man shouted, "We will take it." And he immediately marched his company up the road to the piece. Scarcely had they reached it before the enemy opened a scorching fire, which killed private Moony, and wounded privates Lanergan and John Larkin. The drag ropes were not attached to the gun, and but a moment was employed in tieing them on, as the storm of grape and rifle bullets hailed thick about them. Every moment they expected to be their last, as full ten guns were consiently playing upon them. Finally, in what seemed to be an age, the ropes were tied on, and with a cheer they rushed the cannon into the woods; and then Captain Wilson, with five men, went back to the open space, seized the caisson, and then quickly took up the body of poor Lieut. Greble and got into the woods with both before the enemy could recover from their surprise and astonishment at the daring audacity of our men. The cannon was discovered to be spiked and partially loaded, which was done on retiring.

Lieutenant White fired the last two charges he had, and then retreated with his howitzer, bringing off with him several wounded Zouaves. He was the last officer to leave the field, and his gallant service during the day is recognized and appreciated by all. The Clarke's Rifles fought like devils all day and earned for themselves an enviable reputation. Lieutenant White, with twenty men, was far in the rear, and kept in check a body of forty horse and fifty foot for four miles, when they were reinforced, and came in safely.

From Grafton.

[Telegraphic Correspondence of Daily Commercial.]

GRAFTON, VA., June 14.—The Seventh Indiana Regiment advanced on Phillippi this evening, and the Fourteenth Ohio from Phillippi on Buchanan, with a company of the Eleventh Indiana Regiment, expecting a brush with the rebels at Piedmont, 28 miles this side of Cumberland.

Five hundred of the rebel forces have been seen in the neighborhood. Their object is to destroy the long Bridge at that point. There is no doubt that the rebels have been reinforced at Huttonville.

One hundred and seventy-two fine draft horses arrived from Cincinnati, via Parkersburg, to-day. 100 baggage wagons from the same city are now here, and a train of 40 cars carrying them forward for advanced troops. The Commissary Department is now supplied with abundance of everything. P.

The Ellsworth Regiment.

An association having been formed in this State for raising and equipping a regiment in honor of the late lamented Ellsworth, it is necessary that immediate steps should be taken for the selection of one man from each ward to represent our city in the regiment. Each recruit is to be selected by a committee of three, to be appointed by the subscriber to the fund in each ward; the person selected to be unmarried, not less than five feet eight inches in height, active, able bodied, and not over thirty years of age. Subscriptions of one dollar only will be received by Horace Webster, Esq., President of the New York Free Academy. Let a prompt response be given to this appeal, as it is intended to have the regiment ready for service by the end of June. Let the residence and ward of each subscriber accompany each subscription.—*New York World.*

John A. Skiff Arrested for Treason.

Chief Inspector, John Pollock, of the Custom House, detected John A. Skiff, produce merchant on Walnut street, in the act of shipping contraband produce to Louisville, yesterday, and took him into custody. The Collector was advised some time ago of Mr. Skiff's operations, but had not been able to detect him. It appears Mr. Skiff had asked and obtained permission to ship *ale* southward. Information was sent from Covington that contraband articles were being carried through that city for Mr. Skiff, in *ale* barrels, for shipment South. Mr. Pollock heard of a shipment to be made on the Madison packet, and upon repairing to the wharf-boat he found ten ale barrels for shipment to Carrollton, Ky. On examination, a keg of butter was found packed inside of each barrel. While Mr. P. was engaged in the inspection, Mr. Skiff came down to the boat with five barrels more. Mr. Pollock quietly took him by the coat collar, saying "you're a prisoner." Mr. Skiff, very much agitated, asked the reason of his arrest, and asked permission to return to his store a few moments, as there probably "would be some excitement." Mr. Pollock admitted there might be a commotion, but declined the desired permission.

The produce was stopped, and upon repairing to Mr. Skiff's counting office his correspondence indicating the final destination of the shipments to the South was seized, the evidence thus found being very strong against him. The *ale barrels* were consigned to Tait, Anderson & Co., Louisville, and the contents were warranted to be packed in condition for the New Orleans market. Mr. Pollock informs us that the shipment was directed to be landed at Carrollton, Ky., and reshipment to Louisville was to be made from that point.—Mr. Skiff was lodged in jail until his preliminary examination can be had before a U. S. Commissioner. The charge against him is treason, and if he is held upon it, he will lie in jail until the U. S. Court sits—several months hence, since treason is not a bailable offence.—*Cincinnati Commercial, 15th.*

Shall Cairo be Taken?

Under this head the Memphis *Bulletin* expresses itself as follows:

We once believed and hoped too, that this uprising of the fighting element of the "Volunteer State" was solely for defending the South from the threatened invasion of the Northern vandals; but the experience of the last ten days has convinced us of a very great mistake. While confessing our regret, it is but just to declare that we fear the military ardor of our gallant boys will ultimately—perhaps soon—lead them to attack Cairo. The men are becoming impatient, and as the *feeling is universal that Tennessee and Mississippians can thrash out three times their number of Yankees or Hoosiers;* the determination to invade Cairo grows with every hour and with every accession. The influx of gallant, dare-devil Mississippians, but adds to this enthusiasm; for the latter are, if possible, more eager than Tennesseeans to bring on a fight. All are influenced by one sentiment—that the bayonet is the weapon that must settle this contest; and they are eager for close quarters.

We again say that we think this is to be regretted. The strength of our cause consists in the fact that we are acting on the *defensive;* and when we abandon that by attacking Cairo and Bird's Point, we lose a great deal.

We beg our State troops and their friends to "bide their time." Get the enemy to come down if you can. You can then readily settle up with them; but don't begin the war. The trap is set. Let them fall in it of their own accord.

The *Bulletin* is wiser than the soldiers. It knows well enough that the ridiculous brag of the Confederate troops about superior bravery, is a sign of weakness. Its advice is "good, practical thinking," but it will hardly prevail.

REVOLVERS CAPTURED.—One of the Custom House Inspectors visited the Louisville mailboat at the wharf on Thursday, to search some passengers, whom he understood had purchased pistols to take South. He took three revolvers from as many men, and observing a fourth very much agitated, the inspector said, "and I want your's, too." "The—there they are," quoth he, trembling in his boots, "ta-take them." The Inspector examined his baggage, and found *eleven* first-class revolvers.—*Cincinnati Commercial, 14th.*

☞ It is the opinion in high diplomatic circles in Washington, that if Coney Island should secede from the Union and take forcible possession of the clam beds, England would at once recognize her as a "belligerent."

☞ The Virginians talk about changing the name of their Scott county. This idea never occurred to them before, as regards their counties of Prince George, Princess Anne, King William, Prince Edward, Prince William, or even King George.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

THE WAR NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

EXCITING FROM MISSOURI.

One of Jeff Davis's Letters of Marque Captured.

$1,000,000 Property Destroyed at Harper's Ferry.

UNION TRIUMPH IN MARYLAND.

Locality of the Retreating Rebels.

Gov. Jackson Heard From.

ILLINOIS TROOPS AT BELLEVILLE AND CASEYVILLE.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, June 15.

First and Second Ohio, Second and Third Connecticut Regiments proceeded across the river last night, and took positions between Arlington Heights and Alexandria.

No sign of forward movements on the Virginia side.

Six more regiments from Ohio and one from Iowa accepted for the war. The Colonelcy of the latter has been offered to Fitz Henry Warren.

From Springfield.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, June 15.

The Governor, to day, by special order, appointed Capt. U. S. Grant, late of the U. S. Army, Colonel of the Seventh Congressional District Regiment, now at Camp Yates, *vice* S. S. Goode, deposed. It is probable that one or more similar appointments will be made, the Governor acting under the instructions of the War Department in the business. Col. Grant's Regiment numbers 1,096 men.

Gen. McClellan spent some hours here to-day. He reiterated those expressions of commendation as to the condition of the troops encamped at Cairo, reported by your Cairo correspondent. He made a tour of inspection through Quarter-master General Wood's depot, examining clothing and equipments, and complimented that officer for the industry, efficiency and economy therein manifested. Gen. McClellan went hence to Chicago on a special train, at 2 o'clock P. M. It is possible that Illinois will be constituted an independent military department, and a native Illinoisan assigned to the command. Such seems to be the wish of troops, and such the general feeling. Such an expression has been or will be laid before the War Department at Washington.

I hear many expressions of satisfaction as to the appointment of Hon. Stephen A. Hurlbut as a Brigadier General. He is known to stand high in the estimation of Gen. Scott, who has heretofore honored him with marks of confidence and consideration.

Last Night's Dispatches

Union Triumph in Maryland.

[Special to the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, June 15.—More troops went into Virginia to-day.

Hon. H. May, the newly elected Congressman for the Baltimore District, declares to his friends that he is an out-and-out Union man. The election throughout the State is an entire Union triumph.

Another rebel battery has been discovered twenty miles below Aquia Creek, near Mathias Point, opposite Port Tobacco, Maryland. It will receive attention in due time.

The Government is negotiating for the purchase of three steamers at Baltimore, for war vessels.

Arrangements will be made in a few days to prevent the publication of important movements of our troops.

Capital of Missouri Occupied by U. S. Troops.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 15.—The capital of Missouri was taken possession of at 2 o'clock this evening, on the arrival of the steamer Iatan by five companies of Col. Blair's Regiment of Missouri volunteers, under command of Lieut. Col. Andrews, and a company of regular artillery, under Capt. Totten, all under the command of Brig. Gen. Lyon. The balance of the force remained on board of the J. C. Swon until further orders. A company of regulars, under Maj. Conant, thoroughly searched the country for contraband articles, and found some wheels and other parts of artillery carriages. No violence was offered, but, on the contrary, the boats containing the Federal troops were received with enthusiastic cheers by a large concourse of citizens. Gov. Jackson and the other leading Secessionists left here on the steamer White Cloud for Boonville at 4 P. M. on the 13th. Much disappointment was manifested by the troops on finding that the enemy had fled. The officers, however, expressed no surprise, they having been previously informed of the evacuation.

The troops under Lieutenant Colonel Andrews are now occupying the State House.

One or two houses have been searched for secession flags, but none have been found.

Telegraphic Arrangement.—The force after Gov. Jackson.

ST. LOUIS, June 15th.—Arrangements have been made by which dispatches from all eastern points can be transmitted to Kansas, Nebraska and all points in Western Missouri, via Quincy and Hannibal, Missouri, without interruption along Missouri River. California dispatches take the same route.

Col. Soloman's Regiment, with four field pieces and a company of cavalry go out on the North Pacific Railroad to-night, and another force, eight hundred or 1,000 strong, leave in the morning. Five batteries, four guns each, mostly 12 pounders, 2 8 inch howitzers, 1 10-inch mortar, and two companies of cavalry accompany Gen. Lyon's expedition to Jefferson, and Col. Sigel's command out on the south-west branch of the Pacific Railroad.

Five six pounders and about two hundred balls, manufactured at Hannibal, Mo., were captured by a company of the Hannibal Home Guards, under Lieut. Crandall, near the town of Lineus, on the night of the 13th, and taken back to Hannibal by railroad. These cannon were en route for Chillicothe, for the use of the Secessionists.

The *Democrat* learns that 2,500 troops, composed of two Iowa regiments, under Colonel Curtis, and a battalion of Illinois volunteers, from Quincy, are expected to form a junction with Gen. Lyon at Jefferson City, to-morrow.

Rumors are current that the State Convention is soon to be called together.

A. W. Morrison, State Treasurer, was arrested yesterday at Washington on his way to Jefferson City, but was released after a brief detention.

The Evening *News* learns from a gentleman just from Fort Smith, Ark., that Ben. McCulloch is there at the head of 10,000 troops, many of them Cherokee Indians, well armed and mounted on Mustang ponies, ready to march into Missouri at a given signal. This news needs confirmation.

LATER.

The *Democrat* issued an extra this afternoon containing correspondence from the military expedition up the Missouri River, and a dispatch from Jefferson City, announcing the arrival of the steamers Iatan and S. C. Swon, at that place about 2 o'clock, where they met with an enthusiastic reception from the loyal citizens. The city was quietly occupied by Gen. Lyon and his command. The Capitol buildings were taken possession of, and the stars and stripes raised over the cupalo amid many demonstrations of delight from the citizens. Gov. Jackson was at Boonville yesterday, with a body guard of one hundred and twenty men.

Two companies of Col. Brown's regiment, reserve corps, went out on the North Missouri railroad yesterday to protect the bridges on that route.

Major General M'Clellan addressed the troops at Cairo on the 13th, promising them that they should be the leaders of the Great Western Army, and that ere long they should have an opportunity to meet the rebels.

Eight hundred troops left Hannibal on Thursday, for some point in the interior, supposed to be Chillicothe, to protect the bridges on the Hannibal and St. Joseph road.

Officers of the Missouri river steamers who arrived to-day, say the impression prevailed that Gov. Jackson would make the first stand at Boonville. Cannon and shot had been transferred from Jefferson City, and preparations were being made for a resistance at that point. Boonville is situated on a bluff about forty-five miles above Jefferson City, and is connected by good roads with Cooper, Saline, Howard, Chariton and Boone counties, and the South-western part of the State.

A letter from Springfield, Mo., says between six and seven hundred Secessionists are organized there under the militia bill. The Union men also rallied from 1200 to 1500 strong, armed with rifles and shot guns. They are determined to sustain their position. They are organized under Colonel John S. Phelps.

Reports from the Border, stated that Ben McCulloch was encamped in Benton co., Ark., with a force of 5,000 troops. The first battalion of Col. Sigel's regiment reached Rolla, the terminus of the Southwestern branch of the Pacific Railroad, yesterday afternoon, where they go into camp for the present.

About 180 State Guards fled on the arrival of the U. S. troops. A secession flag was taken down by the volunteers, and the Stars and Stripes raised instead amid the enthusiastic cheering of the citizens who declare loyalty to the Federal Government. General Lyon's expedition received many manifestations of approval along the river course.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Eight regiments of Illinois troops are to be stationed within two hours of St. Louis—four at Belleville and four at Caseyville. Four regiments are also to be stationed at Quincy.

We have undoubted information that there were 2000 State troops at Boonville yesterday—half well armed and equipped, with quite a number of cannon. Entrenchments were being thrown up. Troops are constantly arriving, and provisions are being made for a determined stand. The Secessionists have full sway in all counties along both sides of the Missouri river, from the Kansas border to Boonville. Indications are that they are pretty well prepared to fight.

The reports of the skirmish near Independence, in which Federal troops were repulsed, seem to have some probability, but the telegraph in that region is entirely under control of the Secessionists, and reliable reports cannot be had having reference to the rebels.

One of Jeff. Davis' Letters of Marque Captured.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The schooner Savannah, a privateer in charge of Midshipman Cook, arrived here this P. M. with the stars and stripes flying in triumph over the secession rag. She was captured by the brig Perry, about sixty miles off the harbor of Charleston. She had taken the brig Joseph F. Richards and sent her into Georgetown, S. C. She is a schooner with an 18-pound pivot gun amidships, and formerly was a pilot boat. Her crew of thirty were put in irons and transferred to the frigate Minnesota.

Whereabouts of the Rebels.

SANDY HOOK, MD., June 15.—Accounts are conflicting from Harper's Ferry, some saying the Confederate troops have all left—others, that a large force are at Bolivar and in the outskirts. The bridge at Shenandoah has been spared. American flags are flying at Berlin and Knoxville. Martinsburg is occupied by a large force of U. S. troops.

Arrest for Treason.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—John A. Skiff, commission merchant on Walnut street, was arrested, yesterday, and taken before the United States Commissioner on a charge of treason. It was alleged that Skiff, within a few weeks past, has sent quantities of butter to Louisville, there to be reshipped for the extreme South. The butter was packed in ale barrels. The accused was committed to jail last night.

Gen. Patterson's Division.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—A special dispatch from Hagerstown says the advance guard of Gen. Patterson's division, about 10,000 strong, arrived here this morning, and the whole column is rapidly moving southward.

The Douglas Fund.

OTTAWA, ILL., June 15.—The American, United States and Adams Express Companies have severally offered to transmit all moneys for the Douglas fund free. It is desirable that all persons making remittances should do so by Express, taking the company's receipt for the amount sent, and send the receipt to Judge Drummond, Chicago, directing the package to me at Ottawa.

[Signed] J. D. CATON, Receiver Douglas Fund.

Fire at Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., June 15.—A fire broke out this morning at two o'clock in the dwelling house of Jas. Miller, spreading to the adjoining buildings. The principal losers are: James Miller, 10,000; Bennett & Harrison, $3,500; C. J. Speck, $10,000; other losers will make the total from $35,000 to $40,000. Insured for $22,000.

Afternoon Dispatches.

Evacuation of Harper's Ferry—$1,000,000 of Property Destroyed.

HARPER'S FERRY, June 15.—The work of demolition is nearly complete. The bridge is entirely destroyed, also telegraph lines and offices, and the rifle factory. No Government property remains except the officers' houses on the hills back of the town. Only two out of twenty armory buildings were saved. Loss to the United States Government, nearly $500,000, and to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad nearly as much more.

FREDERICK, Md., June 14.—The special agent of the Associated Press has just returned from Maryland Heights, overlooking Harper's Ferry, which point he left after 7 o'clock last evening. The Confederate army had mainly left the place, only about 2,000 remaining. The route of the main body was by turnpikes leading to Charlestown and Shepardstown, but their precise destination is not known, as they were lost in the distance, and no one in the vicinity was sufficiently informed to state where they were going.

POINT OF ROCKS, June 15.—Obstructions of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at this point have been removed, and the road re-opened to Harper's Ferry this morning. An immense mass of rocks projects into the canal, leaving sufficient space, however, for the passage of boats. The obstruction can easily be removed by blasting. The culverts, an attempt to blow up which had been made, are now fully repaired.

A picket guard of cavalry is stationed on the Virginia soil, within sight of this point. They are few in number—not more than six, it is said.

From the Seat of War.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Gen. Schenck has been ordered across the Potomac with his brigade of four regiments.

An attack from Beauregard is apprehended.

[N. Y. World's Special.]

WASHINGTON, June 14—The Maryland election has resulted in a great triumph for the Union. Even in Secession districts the Union vote is heavy, notwithstanding Union men were threatened with death if they voted.

Six miles from here a well known citizen was killed in less than ten minutes after he voted. He was fired upon by a secession mob. His name was Dr. Ogden, and he was formerly an esteemed resident of this city. Of course his assassins were not arrested.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

FORTRESS MONROE, June 14.—It is understood that a movement is on foot, and that an expedition will leave to night, accompanied by heavy artillery.

FORTRESS MONROE, VIA BALTIMORE, June 15.—No information has reached here about movements of rebel troops. Fortress Monroe is in reality invested. Ingress and egress by sea, and a few miles in extent of the James River, are open to us, but no aggressive movements can be made with safety without double the number of troops and means of transportation.

An exchange of prisoners will be made to-day. Those in the fortress will be produced, but as yet Colonel Magruder has failed to respond.

The great Union gun arrived from Baltimore to-day, and will be mounted at once.

The large rifled cannon brought by the Naval Brigade, is now mounted on the Rip Raps, only three miles from Sewall's Point. Its range will be tried in a few hours.

The Cumberland this morning fired one or two rounds with a rifled cannon at a tug boat which is seen every morning at Sewall's Point reconnoitering.

A Cowardly Outrage.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—Last evening, as two soldiers of Col. Moorhead's regiments were walking the streets, while near the corner of Lombard and Gouche streets, some one fired a pistol at them from a house. The ball took effect in the arm of Felix McCormick, company K. The house was searched, but the parties escaped. The wound was slight.

A Steamship Destroyed by Icebergs.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 14.—The Montreal steamship Canadian, which sailed from Quebec on the evening of June 1st, for Londonderry and Liverpool, stuck in a field of sunken ice eight miles south of Belle Isle, on the 4th inst., and sunk in 35 minutes. 181 persons were saved in boats and landed on Cape Rauld.

CHECKS AT PAR.—We will sell House and Lot, No. [illegible] West Jackson street, for $3,000; 5 Lots in Cottage Grove, for [illegible] each; 5 Lots in Block [illegible], Sec. [illegible], for $300 each; [illegible] Lots in Sec. [illegible], for $70 each; 240 acres of Land in Kankakee County, Ill., at $15 per acre, and will receive in payment therefore good Checks AT PAR on the Banks of this city. REES & SLOCUM, 85 Dearborn street.

CHECKS WANTED—On the Marine, Merchants, Savings Loan and Trust Co., F. Carter & Co., H. A. Tucker & Co., Western Marine and Fire Insurance Co., F. G. Adams, and J. M. Adsit. E. K. WILLARD & CO., 23 Clark, South-East cor Lake St.

PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.
A special meeting of the Stockholders of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on MONDAY, June 17th, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
H. W. ZIMMERMAN, Secretary.

I. H. BURCH AND I. H. BURCH & CO., have made an Assignment to me for the benefit of the Creditors of I. H. Burch & Co. All persons indebted to them or either of them will make payment to me.
WIRT DEXTER, Assignee.
Chicago, June 7th, 1861.

PATENT SPRING BEDSTEADS AND SINGLE COTTS.
H. Alexander, Auction & Commission Merchant,
No. 107 Dearborn Street,
Has received a consignment of New Spring Bedsteads, (a Patented Article), well deserving the attention of Housekeepers and Hotels. Also, Single Cotts and Hair Mattresses. [illegible] supplied to dealers at manufacturer's prices.

I HAVE PROPOSALS FROM Boston Merchants to sell Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Furniture and Pianos to the amount of
$20,000,
For good Western Mortgages, running from one to five years.
CHAS. H. [illegible], [illegible] Randolph street.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Wanted a situation by a Protestant German woman, middle aged, as housekeeper. Would be willing to make herself generally useful or to travel with a family to Europe. Can give best of references for character and industry. Apply at 412 Wabash avenue, or address "J. S.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—By a young man, a situation as Salesman, Assistant Book Keeper or anything in the way of business. Good city references given. Address Post Office Box 1993.

LOST—From a carriage on Dearborn or State streets, a BUNDLE, containing a Dress Pattern, Lady's Gloves, and other small articles. The finder, by returning the same to 433 Wabash avenue, will be suitably rewarded.

"SADLY THE BELLS TOLL THE DEATH OF THE HERO." A Tribute to Col. Ellsworth, with correct likeness on the title. Price 35 cents. Address
A. JUDSON HIGGINS, Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

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The above are all fresh and desirable goods, and will be found worthy the attention of the Trade. Sale positive and without reserve.
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ELEVEN FIRST-CLASS
ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES
AT AUCTION,
By Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,
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One New 7 Octave round corner Piano Forte, pearl keys, Louis 14th style, elegantly carved case, full iron frame and warranted. Made by T. Gilbert & Co., Boston. Retails for $500.
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ONE HUNDRED CASES
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
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100 Cases BOOTS AND SHOES,
Consisting in part of French Calf Boots, Gent's Gaiters, Boy's Boots and Gaiters, Boy's and Men's Calf and Kip Brogans, Misses and Ladies Calf and Morocco Bootees, Lasting and Goat Gaiters, &c., &c.
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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.)
The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia
STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Screw Steamships,
CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH,
CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO,
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[illegible]

Chicago Tribune
MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1861.

MONEY VERSUS FICTITIOUS CURRENCY—ANOTHER ARTICLE.

The specie reserves of the banks of Boston and New York City generally range from 12 to 20 per cent. of their demand liabilities, including balances due to other banks; and with this reserve they manage to maintain their loans at an average of three-fifths more than their capital. This was about their condition according to official returns at Washington Jan. 1, 1860, and is a fair average of their general business. Of course their profits are embraced in the income of this three-fifths excess of loan over capital. They borrow so much debt for nothing, and charge interest on their debt in exchange as money; this is the only source of profit in the present abnormal system, for the capital earns interest in any case. Their loan is crippled and dwarfed to this limited excess by the constant pressure of demand liabilities in inscribed credits, called "deposits," and in circulating notes, and balances due to other banks, which they have no money to pay; and in every attempt to extend the loan they bring trouble, by its subsequent inevitable contraction, upon themselves and the community. This excess of demand liabilities over the money in their coffers, and not the notes alone, constitutes the debt currency. Were this fiction of value removed, capital would immediately flow through its natural channels of circulation; the sale of goods and reflux of money would soon fill the full measure of the currency with gold and silver; the incubus upon the bank loans would be lifted, and the screw of contraction abolished forever. The currency would then be capital, standing upon the foundation of true value, as independent of banks as of brokers, and being no longer manufacted by bank loans, would be no longer disturbed by them, but would increase with the increase of capital and circulating property requiring its use as the medium of exchange. So long as we produced more capital than we consumed, we should infallibly have an increase of money, because such increase of capital would constitute an effective demand for it, and it could not be forced or kept out of the country. Common sense confirms this, now that the fact is discovered, but science is indebted for the discovery to Adam Smith, who says of gold and silver: "If, in any particular country, their quantity fall short of the effectual demand, so as to raise their price (*value*) above that of the neighboring countries, the government would have no occasion to take any pains to import them. If it were even to take pains to prevent their importation, it would not be able to effectuate it. Those metals, when the Spartans had got wherewithal to purchase them, broke through all the barriers which the laws of Lycurgus opposed to their entrance into Lacedæmon." In another place he says: "Gold and silver, whether in the shape of coin or of plate, are utensils, it must be remembered, as much as the furniture of the kitchen. Increase the use of them, increase the consumable commodities which are to be circulated, managed and prepared by means of them, and you will infallibly increase the quantity; but if you attempt by extraordinary means to increase the quantity, you will as infallibly diminish the use, and even the quantity, too, which in those metals can never be greater than what the use requires." * * * "The value of goods annually bought and sold in any country, requires a certain quantity of money to circulate and distribute them to their proper consumers, and can give employment to no more. The channel of circulation necessarily draws to itself a sum sufficient to fill it, and never admits any more." It is to be regretted that Dr. Smith's views were not as correct with respect to what he calls "paper money," and which we call no money at all, as they are with respect to metallic money.

We find that the notion prevails that the aggregate of bank loans is restricted by, or cannot exceed, the volume of the currency; this is a mistake. Even under the present cripple sytem, the loans of the banks of issue in Massachusetts amount to more than double the whole sum of the local currency. What the banks would deal in under a sound currency is loanable capital, and money is merely an instrument of traffic, in banking as in all other business. The same money transfers the ownership of successive portions of capital to the banks, and their loans, under a normal system, would be limited only by the loanable capital of the country. There is no conceivable limit to the loan when freed from the embarrassment of the treacherous and crippling debt currency. Thus, suppose A. has $1,000 of capital in wheat that he wishes to loan, and B. $1,000 in corn, and C. $1,000 in cattle. D. has deposited on loan $1,000 of money in bank, which the bank lends to E. who buys A.'s wheat, and immediately A. places the same money on loan in the bank again. Then the bank lends the money to F. who buys B.'s corn and B. returns the same money to the bank again. Once more somebody borrows the $1,000, and the value of C.'s cattle is transferred to the bank, and now the bank has $4,000 of deposits made with the same $1,000 of money, all real and sound and useful to all concerned, perfectly free from the fallacious principle that borrows D.'s debt instead of his money to begin with, lends bank debt instead of money against it, and throws all parties into embarrassment.

Now, let us compare the debt banking of Boston and New York, dwarfed as it is by their debt currency, with the free system of money banking, supposing deposits to be obtained from the masses and in commercial balances amounting to five times the sum of the capital, and making only the small profit of one per cent. per annum on the deposits. To make the proportions simple, and avoid unnecessary figures, we will assume $100 as an exponent of the bank capital, and the rate of interest on loans, including profit on exchange, 7 per cent. per annum. Thus:

DEBT BANKING.

$100 capital.
60 excess of loan, 3-5ths over the capital.
$160 loan at 7 per cent. per annum.
Gross profit....................$11.20

MONEY BANKING.

$100 capital.
500 deposits — ought to be on stipulated time more or less.
$600 loan at 7 per cent per annum..........$42.00
Deduct interest on $500 deposits at 6 per c.....30.00
Gross profit....................$12.00

There is an extra risk of $440 of debt in the latter example, but the losses by bad debts in our well directed city banks are nearly nominal. Instances have occurred of settling up a current business of 20 years with a loss to the bank of less than one-tenth of one per cent per annum from this source. The banks are generally well secured by endorsers, and the bad debts which their system creates fall upon their customers. There is a margin in the 80 cents greater profit above, for double the losses that occurred in these instances, and yet they were contracted under the system which is the great cause of insecurity and bad debts. Get rid of this evil system and losses by bad debts, either to banks or individuals, would be scarcely appreciable.

One accustomed to measure financial matters by the debt-banking principle will be very likely to doubt whether so large a proportion of deposits to capital can be obtained as here stated. We would refer such doubters to the returns of the savings banks. In all other large cities there are savings banks having millions on deposit, and no capital at all to protect depositors, and, in some cases, single institutions have five to eight millions of dollars deposited and loaned without pressure or inconvenience. Yet their system of long loans against demand liabilities is objectionable and hazardous. The Trust Companies also furnish instructive examples. There is one in Boston, with a capital of $500,000 that loans $10,000,000, or twenty fold its capital, and is considered the most substantial institution in the country. What if this concern makes 1 per cent. per annum on its deposits, with interest on its capital? They keep their accounts from the public eye.

We have no doubt a "Bullion Bank" may be now established in Chicago to combine all the facilities and utilities of a Trust Company, Savings Bank and Bank of Issue, and apply its funds directly to the currency, through commercial paper, by discounting promissory notes and bills of exchange. But to avoid the prejudice against handling gold, as well as the inconveniences, it must issue to borrowers certificates of deposit, payable to bearer, for at least as low a denomination as $20, and perhaps $10; holding coin on special deposit *sacredly*, dollar for dollar, against every outstanding certificate and withdrawn loan. There is no honest and safe security for a bank issue or bank balance having the royalty of money in public estimation, and none that will not damage the interests of commerce and the public, but *money* itself. This system must be adopted in Chicago, or our channel of circulation will be largely filled with the paper currency of neighboring and even distant States, which is pouring in already, and finally we shall lapse into a local depreciated paper currency again. We believe a well directed Bullion Bank in Chicago could make 2 per cent. per annum profit on its deposits, with vast benefit to the community—say borrow at 8 and lend at 10 per cent.—in which case the gross profit of this example would be 20 per cent on the capital. But let us impress upon our readers the infallible truth of the old adage—"*You cannot eat your cake and have it too.*"

MISSOURI.

The prompt and brilliant movements of Gen. Lyon, following Gov. Jackson's declaration of war against the United States, have commanded the attention and admiration of the whole country. But for the unfortunate grounding of a steamboat in the Missouri river, the double-dyed traitor who sits in the executive chair would doubtless now be in his clutches. Notwithstanding this accident, the strategic points of the State are already in the hands of the loyal troops. St. Louis, Hannibal, St. Joseph, Kansas City, and Jefferson City, and the Southwest branch of the Pacific R. R., have been secured almost simultaneously. The occupation of Hannibal and St. Joseph, and the possession of the railroad connecting these points—the only road traversing the entire State from east to west—virtually place the whole country north of the Missouri river, in the hands of the federal troops.

Jackson is reported to have fled to Arrow Rock, a small landing on the south side of the river, about midway between Jefferson City and Lexington. What he may hope to accomplish at Arrow Rock, it is difficult to see. Undoubtedly the scoundrel has a military force there of greater or less efficiency, but he cannot hope to hold out long against the columns moving upon him. We shall probably hear in a few days that he has fled the State, carrying everything of value which he could lay his hands on, into Arkansas or the Indian Territory. We hope Gen. Lyon will follow him and take him, if the pursuit carries him even to the Mexican boundary. Claib. Jackson has earned his hemp. Let us hope he may get it.

Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River railway was held at Cedar Rapids, on Thursday of last week. Despite the "hard times" the "war times," and all other obstacles, this company are vigorously pushing their line westward towards the Missouri river; and a highly responsible company are under contract to complete forty miles of the road by the first of October. This will open the line to Tama county, and give it the control of the trade of the rich and populous valley of the Upper Iowa. A further extension of some fifty or sixty miles to Boone county, reaching the valley of the Desmoines, is to be completed within a year.

At the meeting of the stockholders last week, the following Board of Directors were chosen:

Oakes Ames, Boston, Mass.; C. A. Lumbard, do.; Chas. Walker, Chicago, Ill.; John Wentworth, do; John Weare, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; John F. Ely, do; G. M. Woodbury, Marshalltown; C. E. Whiting, Onawa, Monroe county, Iowa; J. I. Blair, Blairstown, New Jersey; L. B. Cooker, Oswego, New York; L. C. Sanders, Boonsboro, Iowa; E. Ruggles, Tama co., Iowa; John A. Sterns, Elizabethtown, N. J.; H. F. Scranton, Scranton, Penn.; James Blair, Marksborough, N. J.

To understand the importance of this line to our city it should be remembered, that it runs almost due west from Chicago to the Missouri river. The Galena Air Line to Clinton, Iowa, forms a part of it. A bridge has been built from the Illinois shore to Little Rock Island; and over the main channel of the Mississippi, only seven hundred feet wide, cars are conveyed on the deck of a large steam ferry boat. From Clinton west, to Cedar Rapids, eighty-one miles, the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska road has been finished some two years or more. The Cedar Rapids and Missouri road it is scarcely necessary to add, is to extend this line to the Missouri river, some two hundred and thirty miles west of Cedar Rapids. Forty miles of this, as above stated, are to be finished by the first of October, leaving less than two hundred more to build, in order that our city may reap all the advantages of a direct railway route to the Missouri river.

A single glance at the map will show how essential this line is to the Galena railroad. The same parties control the two roads in Iowa, and negotiations have for a long time been pending in order to unite the interests of all parties in opening one through route to the Missouri. No result has as yet been reached as will be seen by the following resolutions passed by the stockholders of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River road:

Resolved, That the proposition of the Galena & Chicago Union company, to lease this road under a perpetual contract is not satisfactory; but as it is the earnest desire of this company that the Galena and Chicago Union road to the Mississippi river, should permanently become the Eastern division of a through line from Chicago to the Missouri river, on just and equitable terms in accordance with the views of the President of this company, as expressed in his letter of April last to the President and Directors of that company. Therefore, the President be required to continue his negotiations, and endeavor to secure from that company a satisfactory contract by perpetual lease or running arrangement, which shall be just and mutually beneficial, and that the Board of Directors be authorized, in their discretion, to agree to and confirm any contract which the President shall make with that company for this object, and that the Executive Committe also have the same power: provided they unanimously concur in and approve its terms and conditions.

Resolved, That the large and rapidly increasing business which this line of road west of the Mississippi will contribute to the revenue of the Galena & Chicago Union, should entitle this company to some material aid in working out its extension, and that if that company shall reject such just and equitable terms of a perpetual lease or running arrangement as this company are ready to make, or shall decline or neglect to assume a fair and reasonable share of the burthen of this extension proportioned to its share of the benefits of its business over that road, this company will consider it both its interest and its duty to make arrangements with other roads or interests, by which another route between Clinton and Chicago shall be made the Eastern division of a through line at the earliest practicable period. And the Board of Directors or Executive Committee be authorized to make such arrangements, in their discretion, as they shall deem needful to secure the extension of this road and advance the interests of the company.

It is understood that about the same resolutions were passed at the meeting of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska railroad, and further efforts will be made to adjust all differences, and make such contracts as will virtually make the above roads one line to the Missouri river. It is to be hoped these efforts will succeed, as the building of another line from this city or even part of the way to connect with other lines, would render the Galena Air Line worthless, and by itself could not pay dividends to those who built it. Money enough has already been sunk to the country by building railroads near and parallel to each other. Three or four years ago we discussed this whole subject fully, and have now neither time nor space to repeat the arguments.

A single glance at the map will demonstrate the importance of this great trunk line to the business of the city. It would give Chicago the control of the overland trade and travel by the central route to the Pacific; the trade of the Upper Missouri, and the gold regions of the new Territory of Colorado. The men who are devoting their energies and spending millions of money to open this road deserve the sympathy and the material aid of our "solid" citizens; but owing to the depression of business in these war times, it is to be feared that sympathy is all they will be likely to receive. This ought not so to be. Perhaps an effort would prove that we underestimate the ability and the far seeing sagacity of our business men. We shall see.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The Crisis in Missouri Coming to a Head—The Interview between Gov. Jackson, Gen. Lyon and Respective Friends—The Destruction of Pacific Railroad Bridges—Governor's Proclamation for 50,000 Men—Effect in St. Louis—Military Preparations of the Federal Authorities—Troops sent out on Railroads—Military Expedition to Jefferson City—Traitors under Arrest—Report of Arrest of the State Treasurer—What will Illinois and Iowa Do?

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, June 13, 1861.

Events have crowded upon us thick and fast and important during the last forty-eight hours. On the 11th, as I wrote on that date, Gov. Jackson was in St. Louis by the gracious permission of Gen. Lyon (not daring to come till he obtained it), and had an interview with that officer and Col. Frank P. Blair, Jr. The Governor was accompanied by Gen. Sterling Price. A friend on each side was allowed to be present at the conference, which was held at the Planter's House. The result is known. One important fact is established, however, that must not be overlooked, and that is the conviction of Gen. Price as a wicked falsifier of history. He claimed that when the agreement with Gen. Harney was made, there was no understanding between them requiring the cessation of further efforts to proceed with the organization of the State militia under the Military bill, denounced by Gen. Harney in a former proclamation as unconstitutional. This declaration was made in response to the charge of bad faith in the execution of the pledge given to Gen. Harney. After Price had committed himself in this open manner, Gen. Lyon produced a paper sent to him by a friend of Gen. Harney (believed to be Gen. Hitchcock), which had been read to Price in the presence of Major Henry S. Turner, on the memorable 21st of May—the day the unfortunate truce was signed. This paper convicted Gen. Price of a deliberate falsehood, as its whole tenor was based on the unconstitutionality of the Military bill, and the determination of Gen. Harney to regard it as such, and laying particular stress upon the point that the oath required of persons sworn under the bill was antagonistic to the Federal Government. Gen. Price is reported to have hung his head in shame, and well he might. This shameless bad faith must be remembered as an important event in the history which is to follow. The details have probably been published in your columns already.

The next act was the return of the Governor and Gen. Price to Jefferson City by a special train—their time, according to the stipulation of Gen. Lyon, being up on the morning of the 12th. It is lucky for them that they did leave in hot haste—it may hereafter prove unlucky, however that they gave such undisguised testimony of that fear of conscience which makes cowards tremble. The U. S. Marshal would have captured them both on the 12th if they had not vamosed. The burning of the Gasconade and Osage bridges, and the dastardly cutting of the telegraph wires, is likewise known. It is stated that Gov. Jackson pledged his honor to the President of the Pacific Railroad, Geo. R. Taylor, Esq., before leaving St. Louis, not to interfere with or in anywise obstruct the road on his return trip. Mr. Taylor pleaded with him to abstain from such an act, as it might endanger lives, and would certainly not accomplish anything beneficial to the State in its future relations with the Federal government. The Governor broke his promise, and by his order the Gasconade bridge, the largest structure of the kind in the State, was destroyed. The bridge had three spans of three hundred feet each, and a draw one hundred feet wide. It was elevated some distance above the river, and by its destruction the railroad company loses some $15,000, at a low estimate. The Osage river bridge, which is supposed to have been destroyed, is eight miles this side of Jefferson City, and is the same bridge which in the fight which took place at the State Capital, after the capture of Camp Jackson, was partially destroyed by the Governor's order. This bridge was rebuilt by the company, and has again been destroyed to gratify the fear of a traitor. The *Republican*, even, condemns the vandalism of the act, and every heart not thoroughly traitorous loathes the vile wretch who caused it.

All day yesterday, after the news of the bridge burning was received, there was a calm undisturbed air, but it was the exterior casting to the hidden fires within. Whenever the people talked over the matter at all, the conduct of the Governor was condemned. Towards night, when news came that Osage River bridge was included in the work of destruction, there were many outbursts of feeling, and the public verdict, if correctly given, would have been to hang Governor Jackson to the first convenient tree. Every Union man thought that the United States Marshal made a mistake in not arresting him before he left town. The secessionists laughed and chuckled, and although of late they have been very quiet, it is a fact noted by nearly everybody to-day that last night there was more secession talk in St. Louis than has been heard since Gen. Frost surrendered.

To-day, the first thing that greeted our people on going down town in the morning, was news that the Governor had issued his proclamation calling out 50,000 militia to repel the Federal troops from the soil of Missouri. At first nobody believed it, but United States Marshal Litton, of the Western District, appeared on Third street, and was reported to have a copy of the important document. It turned out that he had. He was hurried down to the *Democrat* office, and in a short time an extra was printed and scattered through the city. The Governor failed to create a sensation, although his proclamation is strongly of the sensational order. His sympathizers thought of course it was a splendid document and entitled to support. The Union men laughed at it, but every body thought affairs were beginning to look serious in this State. Our turn to take an active part in putting down treason has rolled around again. The Camp Jackson affair was the mere beginning—now the finishing touch is about to be put on.

About 9 o'clock it began to be buzzed about town that an expedition was preparing to leave the Arsenal by a steamboat for Jefferson City. It was carefully suppressed in the morning papers (but was telegraphed to the Chicago Tribune) that five companies of Col. Sigel's regiment left last night by a special train for the Southwest branch of the Pacific railroad, for the purpose of protecting the bridges on the road from destruction by order of Gov. Jackson. It was also supposed that the Federal troops intended to take possession of the main line of the road this morning, [illegible] enough known to but few outsiders last night. These facts burst upon us together, and taken in connection with Gov. Jackson's proclamation, created a decided sensation throughout the city. Later it became known that three companies of Col. B. Gratz Brown's regiment of United States Reserves had gone up the North Missouri road to St. Charles—and then there was further speculation. The expedition to Jefferson City consisted of the unarmed steamer City of Louisiana as a sort of pilot to feel the way and test the condition of the river banks as to batteries, &c., and the steamers Iatan and J. C. Swon. The latter the now famous craft which brought the guns and ammunition from Baton Rouge to Camp Jackson, I saw in the hands of the authorities awaiting proceedings for confiscation. The Iatan took part of Col. Blair's regiment, under command of Lieut. Colonel Andrews, and three field pieces. The J. C. Swan took two companies of regulars, with a full battery of flying artillery, the balance of Col. Blair's regiment and part of Col. P. E. Bland's Sixth Regiment of volunteers, (Bates' Guards.) The regulars are under the command of Capt. Totten and will do excellent service if called upon.

Gen. N. Lyon and a portion of his staff and Col. F. P. Blair, jr., accompanied the expedition—the former as its commander and the latter as the head of his regiment. The boats were loaded down to the guards with military stores, and each man has four days' rations in his knapsack. The exact course of the expedition is not known, whether they will go straight to Jefferson City or land below the city and attempt to take it by assault, or land on the opposite shore and demand an unimpeded entrance into the city. The condition of affairs in that vicinity is shrouded in uncertainty, as the telegraph wires have been down since yesterday morning. The probabilities favor a difficult task to capture Gov. Jackson, if he remains in Jefferson City still.

The number of State troops within hail of the State Capital is not known with sufficient certainty to base an estimate as to the probable force now in Jefferson. The Governor has done his utmost, however, to increase their strength. Having the telegraph open beyond Jefferson City, and communication by river and railroad for a considerable distance, and a populous district of country accessible to both routes, it is possible that a large force may have been assembled for the defence of the capital—and that Gen. Lyon's expedition may be too late.

An exciting period is evidently opening upon us. The U. S. Circuit Court, composed of Judges Treat, Wells and Catron, the latter one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, has been called for an extra term, on the 8th of July. O. W. Barrett, brother of our late Congressman, who was arrested, on the 12th, charged with treason in enlisting troops for the Southern Confederacy, to-day waived a preliminary examination and was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000 to appear for trial. The other alleged traitors arrested on the Platte Valley have their examination to-morrow.

It is reported on the street this afternoon that Mr. A. W. Morrison, State Treasurer, was arrested by the U. S. Marshal with $50,000 in gold in his possession, part of the proceeds of the Bank loan to the State for the interest due in July. Treasurer Morrison was very indignant that he should be arrested while in possession of money designed to be used in paying the interest on State indebtedness in New York. His captors merely remarked that it was a queer way to pay interest money in New York, to take it to Jefferson City. The money would surely have gone to Arkansas to pay for arms, and it is lucky the coin was stopped.

Our citizens are looking to Illinois and Iowa and Minnesota for sympathy in our trials, with great anxiety. A report that Iowa troops from Keokuk had landed at Hannibal caused great rejoicing. The rebellious crew with whom we are dealing expect aid from Arkansas and Texas and the Indian Nation. Shall they have it while our loyal neighbors stand back? Your citizens have as much interest in the St. Louis Arsenal as we have, and must assist the Union men of St. Louis in protecting it. C.

FUNNY NEWSPAPER TRADE.—The Carlinville *Free Democrat* of the 13 inst., contains the valedictory of its former editor and proprietor, H. M. Kimball Esq., and the salutatory of S. B. Dugger Esq., announcing that he has assumed the editorial charge, and hoping to receive a liberal support from the "State of Michigan." But a postscript appended to the bottom of the two cards, announces that they have traded back and that the paper will remain in the hands of Mr. Kimball.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Army Worm—Hessian Fly—Grasshoppers.

Champaign, June 14, 1860.

This destructive insect has now spread over a large part of South and Central Illinois, and is doing no small amount of damage.

Their first appearance is generally in a blue grass or timothy meadow, which appear to be their favorite breeding places. They eat off the green leaves and heads, leaving the naked stalk. From this they travel in a body to the adjoining field, whether of corn or small grain, and always in one particular direction, so far as we have observed. They clean the corn before them, eating out the heart of the shoot and trimming off the leaves. Rye and winter wheat is too much advanced for them, nor do we think they will damage the Spring wheat and oats but little. Grass and corn are their especial favorite.

THE REMEDY.

In the meadow there appears to be none, but they can be easily kept within in it, by plowing a deep furrow around the field, leaving the land side of furrow on the side of the field that they are about to invade. If they appear in very large numbers, small holes should be dug with a spade in the bottom of the furrows a few feet apart, into which they will fall, or a small log can be drawn along it with a single horse three or four times a day. No farmer need lose his corn if he will attend to them in this way. Two or three hot days will end them, but the present cool cloudy weather just suits them. They do not like clover or the leaves of woody plants or trees.

On examination yesterday we saw no small ones, and therefore conclude their race is about run. The Hessian Fly is now to be seen in its *pupa* or Flyseed form, can be found near the root of the wheat, in the outer sheath or centre of the stem. When the head turns white or the straw becomes light-colored, look for them. We saw them in a field of Spring wheat yesterday, but they will do but little damage. The *Ichneumon Fly*. This enemy will take care that they do not swarm in great numbers. This cool weather is developing the grass-hopper, and we fear more from them than any of the insect tribe. We are suffering with a lame hand and write with difficulty, but shall look sharp after these insect enemies, and hope to post up the readers of the Tribune somewhat as to their habits.

RURAL.

Sad Affair at Dixon.—A Soldier Shot.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Camp Dement, Dixon, Ill., June 11, 1861.

A distressing accident occurred in this Camp last evening, the circumstances of which are as follows:

Col. Wyman returned to Camp yesterday morning, and it was noised around that the Regiment would move on Sabbath morning to a more southern climate, and many of the soldiers wishing to see their friends once more made extra exertions to leave camp for that purpose. In order to stop this movement, extra guard was ordered to patrol and see that guard duty was properly executed. Sargeant Major, Berry formerly Lt. of the Sterling Guards, was one appointed.

In moving from post to post, the countersign must be given in a whisper to the guard. Sergeant Barry, while giving this, was accidently shot in the neck by the discharge of a gun in the hands of F. W. Brinkman, of Company I, Wadsworth Guards. This is the verdict of the Coroner's Jury. The contents of the gun passed through the wind pipe and spinal column of the neck, making a frightful wound, and causing instant death. Sergeant Berry was about eighteen years of age, has a mother and brother living in Morris, Ill., and friends also living in Sterling, Ill. The body was delivered to the friends of deceased at the depot, by an escort from Col. Wyman's regiment. Deceased was a very promising officer, beloved by all. The funeral ceremony will take place at Sterling to-morrow (Saturday.) This sad affair has cast a deep gloom over the entire regiment, and the lesson will not soon be forgotten that the utmost care should be used in handling fire-arms.

To-morrow will be a busy day in this camp, as the regiment is ordered to leave on Sabbath day (16th) for Caseyville, Ill., where they will remain for a short time to perfect their drill.

T. H.

THE REBELS IN HANNIBAL.

Iowa Troops Ordered to Hannibal.

[From the Keokuk Gate City, 13th.]

About one o'clock this morning, the longest, wildest, shrillest, most terrific steamboat whistle ever heard on these waters, startled those who were awake, and awakened those who were asleep. It suggested fearful troubles below, and people ran down in anxious haste to learn what was up. The Jeannie Deans came up from Quincy, bringing orders from Gen. Lyon to Col. Curtis to move his regiment immediately to Hannibal. Word was brought that a foundry in Hannibal had been detected in making cannon-balls and sending them off to Secessionists. By order of Gen. Lyon the Hannibal Home Guard (Union men) had taken possession of the foundry. This caused great excitement among the traitors, and they threatened a serious collision. Fears were also entertained that they would break up the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

Accordingly orders were sent to Quincy for troops, and some 400 went over yesterday evening to sustain the Union men. The Jeannie Deans was sent up here in haste after the Iowa troops. Col. Curtis having received the dispatches, all the companies of his regiment were hurriedly roused from their quarters. Men were seen and heard running to and fro all over the city, and all the boys were wild with excitement. By 4 o'clock they began to march down to the Levee, and by 5 o'clock the whole regiment was on board including Col. Curtis and his staff.

A vast crowd of excited people was gathered on the Levee, and as the noble steamer moved off the welkin rang with cheers from the people and the gallant volunteers. The latter took with them a good supply of cartridges, and Mr. Cleghorn gathered up all the provisions and other necessary articles that could be got before the boat left. He is busy to-day gathering up what was left by the boys, besides a quantity of camp utensils that were under contract, which will be forwarded to-day.

We learn that Col. Curtis will have command at Hannibal, and we believe it is his intention to take immediate possession of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad for the Government.

Col. Bates is going down with the 1st Regiment to-day, and will act under the command of Col. Curtis, although his commission is the oldest.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

His Exertions in Behalf of the Brooklyn Phalanx.

Washington, June 12.

Mr. Beecher was here last week about the acceptance of the Brooklyn Phalanx in which he was very much interested. Mr. Cameron received him very cordially, and gave him a document which Mr. Beecher imagined would insure the immediate acceptance of his boys, and with which he posted to Albany. There, to his astonishment, he found that, owing to some technical hitch, he had utterly failed in his endeavor. So on he came again, determined to succeed this time, or know the reason why. His experiences, as related to me by "one who knows," are very funny, and, as they concern the fate of one thousand men, I will briefly state them.

He first called on the President, who sent word that he was engaged but would see him in an hour. He next went to the War Department, and for some time shared the luck of several hundred others who were kicking their heels in the entry. Finally he gained admittance to Mr. Cameron's room. The secretary greeted him very kindly, but was evidently desirous of keeping shy of the "Phalanx," and when Mr. Beecher urged action in the matter, he was met by a reference to Governor Morgan such as convinced him that Mr. Cameron, though desirous of obliging personally, did not desire further to interfere in the military affairs of New York. The weather was exceedingly warm, and the perspiration rolled in drops from the clergyman's brow as he turned his weary steps to the treasury building. As he went, he reflected doubtless on his case, for by the time he reached Mr. Chase's office he was brimful of fight. He took the secretary by storm—represented that he had over 800 men ready for mustering, and that while such men as Cochrane, who had for years fought the principles of the Republican party, were able to get all they asked for from the government, he, who had fought its battles and served in its cause, was unable to obtain the acceptance of a regiment already formed and anxious to serve. Mr. Chase was convinced of the urgency of the case, and wrote such a letter to Adjutant General Thomas, that that worthy functionary, who had hitherto avoided Mr. Beecher as he would the plague, became interested in his success, and represented the matter to General Cameron in such a way that the secretary gave orders that the regiment be at once and unconditionally accepted. But Mr. Beecher was not content till General Thomas filled out an order directing the muster-officer at New York to proceed immediately to muster into the service of the United States the men under charge of Colonel Julius W. Adams. This done, Mr. Beecher was satisfied, and after visiting the Fourteenth Regiment, of which many of the men came from his church, started homeward. He says that if any one imagines it an easy task to argue Mr. Cameron into a course of action which he believes to be impossible, he is a fool.

A Loud Call for Logan.

WHERE IS OUR CONGRESSMAN, JOHN A. LOGAN?—In times like these it is necessary to know who are the friends of the Government; and therefore we have propounded the above question. Rumor after rumor comes to us concerning the position of our Representative, John A. Logan, about the difficulties that threaten to destroy our Union; and we deem it nothing more than our duty to ask him to come out and define his position, as the time for neutrality has passed. Every man, high and low, must take a position either for the Government or against it. Our Representative will confer a great favor upon his constituents by making known to them his position, in this hour of his country's peril. We will await with much anxiety Mr. Logan's response, and may then have something more to say on the subject.—*Shawneetown Mercury.*

We concur with our neighbor of the *Mercury* that Mr. Logan should define his position on the momentous question now distracting our country. Mr. Logan has been reported to occupy various positions in regard to our national troubles; but as we have no better authority than rumor to guide us, we have not attempted to inform our readers how he stood. We hope Mr. Logan will not longer keep his constituents in the dark; they are exceedingly anxious to know where he stands. As he will be called in a few days to take his place in the councils of the nation, his constituents have a right to know his position.—*Harrisburg (Saline County) Chronicle.*

COLONEL LAMON.—A. B. Ives, Esq., who returned yesterday from Washington, informs us that our Col. Lamon has resigned the Marshalship of the District of Columbia and is raising a regiment for service under the United States Government.—*Bloomington (Ill.) Pantograph.*

SOUTHERN BARBARITY.

A Norwegian Hung.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Almost every paper that comes to us from Memphis, Vicksburg or New Orleans, contains a record of the arrest and hanging of some Northern man. They have almost abandoned the mild old ways of tarring and feathering, rail riding and flogging on the bare back. Hanging is found to be very much speedier, and far more efficacious. It silences all doubt, and puts an extinguisher on any future danger of the culprit proving his innocence, and returning to plague the inventors of his persecution. All that now is necessary in some of the Confederate States, to give a man a swift passport to the other world is to denounce him as an "Abolitionist." The mob asks no proof of what they are pre-determined to believe of every man born outside of the Southern States. Here is a sample of the cool way in which these things are recorded in the Southern presses, from the Memphis *Bulletin*:

"The Committee proposed to forgive him, if he would take an oath to support the Southern States. He indignantly repelled the proposition, and said he would die first. Finding that he was determined and malignant, they threw a rope over the limb of a tree and swung him up twenty-five feet, where he was hanging last night."

This poor victim was not even a Northern man. He was a native of Norway, and a peaceable, industrious and quiet citizen, who proposed only to maintain his allegiance to the Government of the United States, which had heretofore thrown its protecting arm around him. For this fidelity he was strangled to death in cold blood, by men who were bound by the highest obligations of fealty to the same Government.

These fiendish murders are constantly being perpetrated. Human life is of small account in a community where to be "strung up" to the limb of a tree, without judge or jury, is regarded as a just punishment for fidelity to the Union and the oath of citizenship. Nothing more conspicuously marks the essential barbarism of Southern society, than the method of dealing with persons obnoxious to the populace. Even the refined cruelties of personal torture which are sometimes applied, have now given way to the summary extermination of the hangman's rope.

Message of Gov. Harris of the Chickasaw Nation.

Gov. Harris of the Chickasaw Nation has issued a message to the Legislature, in which he announces that the process of disintegration has been going on for some time past in the Federal Government at Washington, and has so rapidly advanced of late, that it may be safely assumed that a permanent dissolution of the American Union, irreconcilable in its nature, and past all hope of reconstruction, has taken place.

The message says that by the treaties made between the Chickasaws and the United States, they occupied the position of a nation under its protectorate. The proceeds of their land sold in Mississippi were invested in State and Federal stocks, and the Federal Government was constituted trustee, pledged to collect the interest thereon and apply the same for the benefit of the Chickasaw people. The dissolution of the United States leaves the Chickasaw nation *independent*.

He assumes that the "Chickasaw can no longer look for protection, or the performance of treaty stipulations by the United States, there being no such Government.

"It behooves us, then, to assume an independence, and to take such steps separately or in concert with other Indian nations, as will enable us to obtain a recognition of it, and to assume our rights in lands and moneys. In order to accomplish these objects, he recommends, among other things, that delegates on the part of his nation be appointed to meet delegates from the Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, and such other neighboring Indian tribes as may desire to meet in Convention for the purpose of confederating together for mutual safety. That five Commissioners be appointed with full powers to enter into such treaties with the Confederate States of America, whereby all our tribal rights, landed and monied, under former treaties with the United States may be recognized and secured; and to take all necessary steps to secure the funds belonging to the Chickasaws, now unlawfully in the hands of a portion of the States formerly constituting the Government of the United States.

"That a law be framed authorising the Governor of the Chickasaw nation to accept Volunteer Companies, native or white, for the defence of the country. That a law be passed providing for Commissioners to enter into Convention with roving bands, whereby their friendship and aid may be secured, and to provide for the occupation of the forts within the Chickasaw Nation."

Condition of Tennessee.

A Cairo letter says:

In the cotton raising portions of Tennessee and Mississippi, provisions of all kinds are scarce, and in many places unobtainable. The poorer classes are really obliged to live upon corn dodgers and water, with such meat as may be had by killing their young cattle and stock hogs—a thing never before known at this season of the year. Bacon is selling at sixteen and eighteen cents per pound, and not to be had at that; corn meal was selling at one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel; coffee twenty-five and thirty cents per pound, and that article so scarce that the wealthy can only get it, and are restricted in its use to one meal per day. It is usual in that country to drink it at every meal. The wheat crops are promising, however, and will be ready for use in a few days. The wheat harvest has already commenced, but the corn crop harvest will not begin until October. Money is so scarce that men who are reputed wealthy, men who own good plantations and negroes, find it impossible to obtain it at any sacrifice. My informant instanced several planters of his immediate acquaintance who desired to send their families North for safety, and were utterly unable to obtain the means to do so.

The negroes, my informant states—and he gives the proof of what he says—are fully informed as to the causes of the present difficulties, and manifest a decided stubbornness and spirit of insubordination. The patrol find it very difficult to keep the negroes down, and the most rigid measures are adopted to prevent insurrections. Negroes are utterly unsaleable; they will not command one-half price, and it is apprehended that should the war continue one year longer the negroes will not be worth two hundred dollars per head.

More of Harvey's Treason.

The New York *Tribune* gives the following additional incident in the treason of Harvey:

"When intelligence was received in this country that Mr. Gregory, the representative in Parliament for the city of Galway, Ireland, had made a motion for the immediate recognition of Jeff. Davis' Confederacy—a motion at the last accounts still pending—Mr. Dudley Persse, a loyal Irishman of this city, a native of Galway, wrote to his brother, the American Consul at that place, protesting against this act of Gregory. * * * * * *

Mr. Persse, of Galway, determined to lay this letter, through the public press, before Mr. Gregory's constituents, and the probability is that that gentleman would have soon learned that his motion in Parliament had only their warmest reprobation. The letter was actually in type, and the proof-sheet of it lay on Mr. Persse's table when Mr. Harvey arrived in Galway by the Adriatic, and, before proceeding on his journey, called upon the American Consul. Mr. Persse showed him the letter, stated his intention with regard to it, and represented the probable influence it would have upon the mischievous policy proposed by the member for Galway. To his surprise he found that Mr. Harvey did not agree with him, questioned the wisdom of such a public interference, and finally persuaded Mr. Persse to suppress the letter, who yielded his own judgment to that of an American Minister, fresh from Washington, and thoroughly acquainted, it was to be supposed, with the designs of his own Government and the character of the rebellion that had been aroused against it."

From Kansas City.

The reports which abounded here on Tuesday night to the effect that there had been a fight at Kansas City, in which many lives were lost, prove to be utterly groundless. No resistance whatever was made to Uncle Sam's boys. The rebels fumed and fretted, but did the same they usually do when in the presence of determined men—nothing.

Captain Prince began immediately to organize a Home Guard. One company of one hundred men had been mustered in and furnished with arms when the boat left yesterday. Two more companies were forming, and everything indicated that the Union men would speedily be in a position to defy any attack.

Captain Farrand's company of cavalry arrived yesterday morning, and went into the camp.

The two companies of dragoons under Capt. Stanley, which left here Tuesday, camped at Johnny Cakes that night, and reached Kansas City yesterday.

A better feeling had already sprung up in the vicinity of the mouth of the Kaw, and it was believed that the exiled Union men would speedily return to their old homes. Coercion was needed and it works well.

LATER.

The Majors was chartered at four o'clock p. m. Wednesday, to take down 300 regulars under Capt. Plummer. They took with them two howitzers, and were bound for Kansas City. The cause of this sudden movement was a report from Capt Prince of a threatened attack from Independence.—*Leavenworth Conservative*, 13th.

The Blockade of Charleston—A Demonstration for the Benefit of the Minnesota.

The following is an extract from the letter of an officer on board the flag-ship Minnesota, dated off Charleston, May 30:

And here we are, blockading the port of Charleston. Yesterday, about 1 P. M., three steamers were seen standing out the harbor of Charleston, and instantly the drum beat to quarters, our guns shotted and cast loose and run out, all ready for the conflict. The decks were sanded, and everything was prepared, *secundum artem*, for a bloody fight. Commodore Tatnall commands at Charleston, and we all knew him to be an officer for any daring, gallant action, and his ship led the van. Well, we ran into deep water, that we might not be liable to ground our ship, and then hove to, to await the coming of the flotilla of small steamers, but much to our disappointment, two of the steamers did not cross the bar, but the third, the flag-ship ran out toward us, until she came within three miles, and then put about and stood in toward the land. Tatnall is brave, gallant, and almost reckless, but knows well the power of this powerful ship, and even he would hesitate long before he attacks her.

Cotton vs. Whisky.

The editor of the Brookhaven (Miss.) *Advertiser*, offers the following argument in favor of raising more corn than cotton:

We have always been persistently in favor of planting a large crop of corn, even if cotton has to be a little neglected, particularly in times like these, when communication with the Ohio may be cut off at any moment. Corn is a necessary, but cotton is only a convenience. A man can live very well without a shirt, but what can he do without whisky?

Capture of Another Secession Town in Western Virginia.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Grafton, Va., June 12.

The exploit of Capt. Miller, of Company H, Fifteenth Ohio, (Col. G. W. Andrews,) last Sunday night, was really one of the most brilliant little episodes of the war, thus far. On Sunday, Col. Andrews, who was down at Cheat river, received information that the next day the militia of Tucker county were to assemble at St. George—the county seat, and one of the strongest secession towns west of the mountains—by order of Gov. Letcher, to proceed to Huttonville, where they were to rendezvous to-day (Wednesday) to reinforce Col. Porterfield, and help his dispirited band to make some headway against the overwhelming Union force now in Western Virginia. It was at once resolved that this militia meeting should be dispersed, and Capt. H. Miller (an old officer in the Mexican War) was selected to do it.

The Captain received his orders late Sunday evening. He was occupying an outpost at Rowlesburg, in the Cheat river valley. The distance thence to St. George is thirty miles. Immediately after receiving his orders from headquarters, as soon as night covered his movements, the captain set out with forty picked men of his company. His road lay over the mountains and through the gorges which all who have passed through the Cheat river country will remember so well. It was deemed absolutely necessary to reach St. George before four o'clock the next morning, and there was the pleasant prospect of a little fight with the rebel force, said by some of the scouts to be already encamped in the town, with sentinels stationed and pickets thrown out, to animate the boys on their long and exhausting march.

The night passed wearily enough. By three o'clock the force was still some five miles from St. George. Determined to make the distance if human energy and endurance could do it, the captain encouraged and hurried forward his men. Suddenly they came upon a deep and rapid stream, the bridge over which had been washed away. The guide stood mute. He knew of no way to proceed. "Come, boys," shouted the Captain, "I'll show you how to cross. Forward march!" And plunging in, the gallant Captain led the way for his men through the river, over waist deep. Some smaller streams were waded in the same manner, and a few minutes before four o'clock the town was reached. No rebel outposts were to be seen, and in five minutes a chain of sentries invested the entire town, with orders to let no man pass out under any pretense whatever.

Marching the remainder of his little command into the town, the Captain at once captured the two secession flags which were floating over the place, ran up the stars and stripes in their stead, took half-a-dozen of the leading Secessionists prisoners, including a lieutenant of the rebel army, and seized some arms and valuable rebel correspondence.

At first the inhabitants were frightened out of their wits. They had been about to assemble and march to the relief of Col. Porterfield, some sixty or seventy miles nearer the "Abolition army," and here were the dreadful Abolition troops in their very midst and in possession of their own town! What could they expect from these Northern vandals, this horde of desperadoes and convicts from the Northern chain-gangs and penitentiaries, but the sacking of their town and the murder and rapine they had been all along predicting?

Captain Miller first proceeded to the residence of a leading and pestilent traitor, whose capture was particularly desirable, but the bird had flown. The traitor's wife expected nothing short of instant death. Falling on her knees, with streaming eyes and the most woe-begone expression, she plead for mercy, and only asked that her life might be spared! She could hardly believe her own ears when Captain Miller assured her that she was not in the slightest danger, and that so far from injuring her, his men would afford her any needed protection. When at last she became convinced of the peaceful intentions of the Northern vandals, her gratitude knew no bounds. The other inhabitants were equally, or, if possible, still more astonished. They all professed to have believed that the entrance of Northern troops into one of their towns was certain to be the signal for indiscriminate massacre and rapine. Many of the citizens assured Captain Miller that they had voted the secession ticket, and had intended to enter the rebel army, but that after what they had seen that morning, if they could vote again they would rejoice to vote for remaining in the Union and averting the consequences of the mad act of secession. All the voters of the town willingly took the oath of allegiance, a copy of which I have already sent you, and thereby solemnly swore to give no aid or comfort, direct or indirect, to the enemies of the United States or the forces now in rebellion against the same. When it is remembered that Tucker county gave an almost unanimous vote for secession, has since been the rallying point for the rebels of the adjoining counties, and was to have been the place for the general mustering of recruits for Porterfield's command, it will be seen that Capt. Miller's little troop served an admirable purpose as a missionary enterprise.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the militia didn't assemble, and that no recruits marched to re-enforce poor Porterfield.

PERSONAL.

GEN GOLANE.—Jo Lane returned to Oregon, on the last steamer, and stopped a few days in Portland, endeavoring to get one of his old fashioned, magnanimous, "God-bless-you" expressions on his face. No firing of cannon greeted his arrival, as in times gone by, and but few seemed to notice his presence at all. A good story is told of his landing, which is doubtless founded on fact. When Lane was ready to leave the steamer, one of his aids called a drayman working on the wharf, to come and take a load of luggage up to the hotel. The teamster answered shortly that he was busy. Old Jo's satellite, approaching nearer, said, "Do you know who is waiting there? That is the Hon. Joseph Lane, and he don't wish to be kept standing there all day, waiting for a dray." The independent working man, turning a moment from his work, replied, with a slightly profane expression—"Well, he we want out to stand—now let him stand, and be d—d."—*Oregon Argus.*

ARRIVAL OF GEN. HARNEY.—Brigadier-General Harney arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, from St. Louis, accompanied by his staff and his family. He has located his headquarters at No. 1516 Chestnut street, lately occupied by General Patterson. We understand that General Harney will remain here under orders from the Secretary of War.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*, 12th.

MAJOR SLEMMER.—The Philadelphia *Press* states that Lieut. Slemmer, who held Fort Pickens for so long a time, has been promoted to be a Major.

Contraband Goods Praising the Lord.

A Fortress Monroe correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

A new batch of negroes came in yesterday, and to-day the grand total has been somewhat enlarged. A few days since, a company left their homes in the neighborhood of Black River, embarked in row boats, with a quantity of furniture, bedding, and a dressed hog, and came down the Chesapeake to Old Point, and landed in safety. You should have seen them as they marched into the Fortress. "De Lord is in it," said a venerable old Joe. "I know he'd do it!" and his face shone with thankfulness as he led the troop into the strong place of refuge.

How the Braw Hielandman Talked.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Mercury* writes:

The Seventy-ninth, Highlanders, came to town early last week, and are the finest body of Scotchmen that were ever half *kilt* by uniform alone. My heart warmed to them when I first saw them; and, with arms outspread, greeted the gallant fellow nearest to me. With a tear of gratified pride in his eye, he exclaimed: "Auld lang syne and Scots wha ha'e; but gang awa' wi' Hieland laddie the hithero John Anderson my Joe; and, moreover, we'll take a right gude willie wacht for muckle twa and braw chiel."

I told him I thought so myself.

CONDITION OF SOCIETY IN NEW ORLEANS.—The *Delta* of last week publishes the following concerning the condition of society in New Orleans:

"Personal security is fast becoming a matter of doubtful assurance. Men of high and low estate are met upon the street, assaulted, and in many cases murderously used, with an insolent disregard of law which argues a conviction of escape from punishment."

The Mobile *Tribune* says:

We must have a pet name for the Confederate States. Uncle Sam is turned over to the Yankees, as an inveterate old curmudgeon. Let us make *Cousin Sally* our watchword and rallying cry. The thought would be in harmony with the chivalrous gallantry that should mark the character of the sons of the South. Who would not fight for Cousin Sally?

PRUSSIAN OFFICERS TO VOLUNTEER.—The King of Prussia has given permission to officers in the Prussian army to offer their services to the Government of the United States during the war for the maintainance of the integrity of the Republic.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CHANGE ABOUT.—One of the slaves at Newport News, on being questioned as to whether he had run away from his master, replied, "No, golly, *Massa run away from me!* When he see de soldiers comin' he run like de debbil; I 'spec he gone to Richmond."

ARMY CONTRACTORS.—We believe it was Burke who, in speaking of army contractors, said: "Their equipages flash like meteors, their palaces rise like exhalations." If report be true, the same may be said in this country in our own times.

EXPENSES.—The heaviest item for the maintenance of the Secession forces encamped in the vicinity of Washington, is said to be their *running* expenses.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY
EQUAL TO GOLD,
AT
RAILROAD RATES.
We will, on and after this date,
JUNE 1st
OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK AT THE
Lowest Gold Prices
FOR
ILLINOIS CURRENCY
At Railroad Rates.
We need scarcely add that our stock is
The Largest, Richest and Choicest
WEST OF NEW YORK.
WM. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169....LAKE STREET....167 & 169
[je8-e66-1m]

THE LATEST AND BEST.—
ELLSWORTH ENVELOPES.
BEAUTIFUL DESIGN.
Just issued the Death Scene of our brave little Colonel, together with the instantaneous revenge of Brownell upon his murderer. The best engraving of the scene yet produced. His numerous friends will be able to secure them in any quantity from one to ten thousand, at
NORRIS & HYDE'S,
NEWS AND BOOK ROOMS,
100 Dearborn street and 120 Madison sts., Chicago, Ill
N. B.—The Trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

NEWS AGENTS AND BOOK SELLERS,
ATTENTION!
We, the undersigned, having unrivalled facilities by Railroad, and our Eastern connections, are now prepared to furnish
NEWS DEALERS AND BOOKSELLERS
With every Paper, Periodical and Book
REQUIRED BY THE TRADE,
At the lowest terms and at the earliest possible moment.
We will supply the Trade with the Chicago Tribune, Times, Post and Democrat at 3½ cents per copy.
We pre-paying Express charges to destination on packages containing over 25 papers.
We will also supply them with the leading New York Weeklies, Monthlies, &c., cheaper than they are now purchasing elsewhere.
For further particulars send for one of our Price Lists.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.
L. N SHEAR & CO.,
138 VAN BUREN STREET.
Post Office Box 2704.

FOR CASH! FOR CASH!!
FIRE CRACKERS
And Torpedoes,
For sale by the box or by the 1000 boxes,
AT PEUGEOT'S
GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 111 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BEST & CO., Randolph Street,
(UNDER THE SHERMAN HOUSE,)
IMPORTERS DIRECT OF
RHENISH, HUNGARIAN AND CHAMPAIGNE
WINES,
Of the first qualities and Gurranteed Pure.
We have always on hand a large stock of the following brands:
RUDESHEIMER BERG, DURKHEIMER,
ROLANDER AUSLESE, UNGSTEINER,
NUERSTEINER, GUMNELDINGER,
AND GRAPE LEAF CHAMPAIGNE.

DRUGS, Etc.,
10 Tons Terra Japonica,
25 Bbls. Alum,
25 Bbls. Copperas,
50 Bbls. Whiting,
10 Casks Chloride Lime,
100 Lbs Iod. Potassium,
50 Lbs. Oil Bergamot,
50 Lbs. Oil Lemon,
50 Lbs. Oil Wintergreen,
50 Lbs. Oil Sassafras,
50 Lbs. Oil Hemlock,
50 Lbs. Oil Cedar.
FOR SALE LOW.
SMITH & DWYER,
Wholesale Druggists, 94 Lake street.

VAN SCHAACK,
47 - - - - - State Street, - - - - - 47
HAS THE
"PEACE MAKER,"
A COOKING STOVE
WITH SIX BOILER HOLES OF FULL SIZE
AND A
Roasting and Broiling Chamber,
In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and Broiling be done over LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room.
THE BAKING OVEN
Is large, thoroughly ventilated, and is furnished with a Patent Enameled Oven Bottom—a new, valuable and attractive invention. The stove is supplied with a
MOVEABLE HOT WATER RESERVOIR,
which is more convenient than the ordinary permanent Copper Reservoir, AS IT CAN BE USED OR REMOVED AT PLEASURE.
THE PEACE MAKER
Occupies no more room than the common kind of cooking stove with only four boiler holes, while ITS CAPACITY IS ONE-HALF GREATER, and contains in the highest degree all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with
ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE BOOKS, JEWELRY, ETC.,
At a Great Sacrifice.
NOW IS THE TIME TO STOCK YOUR LIBRARIES.
The largest stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books in the city at
118 Randolph Street,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
JAMES P. BREWSTER, Assignee.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
We offer to the Trade at from
10 to 25 per cent. below Eastern Manufacturer's Prices
1000 BARRELS GLUE,
Of our own manufacture. Also
500 TONS BONES,
Whole or ground for Gardeners or Grape Growers.
WAHL BROTHERS,
163 South Water street.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH IN THE NORTHWEST
FOR HERRING'S SAFES.
BERLIN, Wis., April 19th, 1861.
Messrs. Herring & Co.,
In the recent disastrous fire in this city, I was one of the sufferers, having lost my store and its entire contents. I had in my store two Safes, one large one said to have been manufactured in Rochester, N. Y., the other a small size HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION of your make. The large Safe stood by the side of the building and fell into the cellar and was not subjected to a great amount of heat; the contents were badly scorched, and I am satisfied would have been entirely destroyed if it had been located where the small Herring's Safe was. The Herring's Safe was located in the centre of the store, and fell into the cellar amongst a large quantity of butter which made a most intense heat, in fact so hot as to melt some of the Iron Bars composing the frame of the Safe entirely off. Notwithstanding the terrible ordeal which this Safe passed through I am happy to say that its entire contents, consisting of money and other valuables, to the amount of about $4000, came out
UNINJURED,
And without the Loss of a Single Cent.
I regard this as a most satisfactory test of the superiority of the fireproof qualities of your PATENT CHAMPION SAFES over any and all others. I have to-day ordered another of the same size as the one which so triumphantly passed through the fire.
Yours respectfully, D. W. CARHART.
The above Safe can now be seen in front of our store.
HERRING & CO.,
40 State street.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
We will sell
At Net Cost,
For the next sixty days, our Jobbing Stock of
Soft Fur, Wool and Straw Hats,
Which is fresh and embraces all the LATEST STYLES.
We can insure Bargains,
J. A. SMITH & CO.,
11 LAKE STREET.

MASSER'S IMPROVED
Five Minute
ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
In the ordinary mode of freezing, the ice formed on the outside of the mass of cream, acts as a non conductor, and the internal portions are slow in congealing. IN MASSER'S FREEZER, THE INSTANT A THIN FILM IS FROZEN, IT IS SCRAPED OFF AND MIXED WITH THE WHOLE MASS. THE WOODEN BLADE AND BEATER ALSO KEEP THE WHOLE CREAM WELL BEATEN. The freezing is quickly performed, requiring little labor, and but little ice and salt around the outside of the cylinder.
FOR SALE AT
VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 State Street.
General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL FOR THE HAIR,
USED BY EVERYBODY,
And sold Wholesale and Retail by
GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists, No. 202 Randolph street.

ROTHE'S HAIR DYE.—The best and cheapest Dye in use. A large invoice just received by GALE BROTHERS,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
202 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill

FISHING TACKLE.—
Fish Hooks,
Lines, Spoon Baits, Reels, Flies, Floats, &c., &c.
REED POLES—10,000 cheap jointed Poles, &c., at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

BIRD CAGES.—100 Patterns.
Also, Parrot and Squirrel Cages, Cups, Fountains, &c., at wholesale,
AT 138 LAKE STREET.
BARNUM BROS.

CHILDREN'S GIGS, Carriages,
SASS, CARTS, CHAIRS, CRADLES, &C.,
Wholesale and Retail, at 138 Lake street.
BARNUM BROS.

FLAGS, DRUMS, ROSETTES,
FLAGS from 3 inches to 4 feet long.
DRUMS, American and German—15 sizes.
ROSETTES, various patterns. Wholesale trade supplied at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE
SICK HEADACHE.
CURE
NERVOUS HEADACHE.
CURE
ALL KINDS OF
HEADACHE.
By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.
For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, AND THE ABSENCE OF ANY DISAGREEABLE TASTE RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsement of
SPALDING'S
CEPHALIC PILLS
Will convince all who suffer from
HEADACHE,
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.
As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.
Masonville, Conn., Feb. 5th, 1861.
Mr. Spalding, Sir:—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige Your obedient servant, JAMES KENNEDY.
Haverford, Pa., Feb. 6th, 1861.
Mr. Spalding, Sir:—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them. Yours respectfully, MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.
Spruce Creek, Huntington Co., Pa., January 18th, 1861.
H. C. Spalding, Sir:—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours, JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.
Belle Vernon, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1861.
Henry C. Spalding, Esq. Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried. Direct A. STOVER, P. M., Belle Vernon, Wyandot County, O.
Beverly, Mass., Dec. 11th, 1860.
H. C. Spalding, Esq. I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully yours, W. B. WILKES.
Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio, January 9th, 1861.
Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar street, N. Y. Dear Sir:—Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio. Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instanter. Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER.
Ypsilanti, Mich., January 14th, 1861.
Mr. Spalding, Sir:—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more. Please send by return mail. Direct to A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.
[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of Headache in all its forms.
[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.
[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.] If you are, or have been troubled with the headache send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.
[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.
[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.] We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.
[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.] We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.
[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.] Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.
[From the St. Louis Democrat.] The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.
[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.] Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.
[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.
[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.] Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.
[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.] Said to be very efficacious for the headache.
[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.] Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY!! DISPATCH!
"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."
As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.
PRICE, 25 CENTS
Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.
CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

PROF. WOOD'[…]
RESTORATIVE CORD[…]
AND
BLOOD RENOVATO[…]
Is Precisely What its Name […]
Restorative Cordi[…]
THERE IS NOTHING EQ[…]
THERE IS NO MISTAKE AB[…]
The Cordial is all we claim […]
MOTHERS, TRY […]
Prof. Wood's Restorative […] and Blood Renovator […]
O. J. WOOD & Co. […]
444 Broadway, New York and 114 […]
Price, One Dollar per Bottle […]
PROF. WOOD AND HIS […]
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WOOD'S RENOVAT[…]
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Special Notices.
Lyon's Katharion for the Hair. […] Sold everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.
Cultivation of the Voice.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Chicago that he has located himself in this city for the purpose of teaching the cultivation and development of the voice. […] A. J. EBELL, Rooms Musical Union Academy, Larmon Block. REFERENCES:—Rev. Edward Anderson, Root & Cady, Carlo Bassini. […]
A Friend in Need. Try it.—Dr. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter […] For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 20 State street, Chicago, and by all dealers.
Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—Pamphlets containing the opinions of celebrated Chemists and Physicians respecting the use of this water in the case of many diseases of the human system, will be supplied gratis on application to J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill. CALL FOR A PAMPHLET.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula. […] Sold by all Druggists.

Banking and Exchange.
[…]EDZIE, ALEXANDER & CO., Bankers, No. 53........CLARK STREET........No. 53.
[D]AVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO. Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. […] Clark Street, ...Chicago, Illinois.
[B]ANKING HOUSE —OF— […] F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, […] Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking business transacted.
EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK —OF— [C]ARPENTER, STIBBS & CO., (Successor to Weare, Carpenter & Co.) Cedar Rapids, Iowa. REFERENCES:—Read, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffman & Gelpcke, Chicago.
[A]IKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark streets. […] J. D. NORTON, JONATHAN BURR.
[M]ARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital, $500,000. […] J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.

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[R]EFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES, [W]ATER COOLERS, FILTERERS, Bathing Apparatus, […]n and Japanned Tin Ware, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. […]ER'S PATENT FIVE MINUTE ICE CREAM FREEZERS, […]OD and WILLOW WARE, STOVES, STOVES, STOVES, […] MAMMOTH HOUSE-KEEPERS' EMPORIUM, No. 71 Lake street, (Tremont Block.) ALLEN & DALTON.
[W]INSHIP'S PATENT […]-Ventilating Refrigerator, […] for sale to the trade by […]DERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Tin-Plate and Metal Warehouse, 201 RANDOLPH STREET...199 & 201 AGENTS FOR HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.

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E. RIGBY & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF [PA]PER HANGINGS, AND General House Painters. [R]ANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.
[B]AKE & BROTHER DEALERS IN [PA]PER HANGINGS, [WIN]DOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C., and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc., 184 CLARK STREET.

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[OL]D ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, 171 WASHINGTON STREET. […] P. O. Box 3996.
[GE]NERAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, Church Block, 109 Clark street […] STEWART HAMILTON.
[NE]W INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, Dearborn street, Op. Post Office. […] MRS. A. L. SALKAM.

Dentists' Cards.
W. FREEMAN, Dentist, WASHINGTON STREET....103 P. O. Box 3041.
[…] ALBAUGH, DENTIST, […] 48 West Randolph […]
[RE]MOVED TO No. 85 Clark-st., […]

[G]uns, Powder, &c.
[…] GUNS!! GUNS!!! […] GEO. T. ABBEY, 138 Lake street.

Tobacco.
[…] GARTH & CO.'S [Manu]factured Tobacco. […] BRIGGS, & CO., […] 75 South Water-st., Chicago.

Undertakers.
[WRI]GHT & McCLURE, […] No. 24 & 26 […]

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR Is Precisely What its Name Indicates. ... THERE IS NOTHING EQUAL ... THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT ... The Cordial is all we claim for ... MOTHERS, TRY IT ... Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator, ... O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York and 114 Market st., St. Louis. Price, One Dollar per Bottle. ... PROF. WOOD AND HIS TREATMENT. ... PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR. ... WOOD'S RENOVATOR. ... FULLER & FINCH, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS ...

Special Notices.

Lyon's Katharion for the Hair.—[illegible] has been made which has given such [illegible] satisfaction. It restores, preserves and beautifies the [illegible] and imparts a delightful odor. If you [illegible] healthy head of Hair, try it. Sold everywhere [illegible] 25 cents per bottle. je14-fm

Cultivation of the Voice.—The [illegible] would respectfully inform the citizens of Chicago that he has located himself in this city for the purpose of teaching the cultivation and development of the voice. Himself a pupil of Carlo Bassini [illegible] to give particular attention to the usually neglected matter of Forming and Developing the Voice. A. J. ESELL. [illegible] Musical Union Academy, Larmon Block. References.—Rev. Edward Anderson, Root & Cady, Carlo Bassini. Call with terms, &c., at Root & Cady's. je7-d631-3m

A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street, Chicago, and by all Druggists. no15'60-eow-d-1y

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—Pamphlets containing the opinions of celebrated Chemists and Physicians respecting the use of this water in the case of many diseases of the human system, will be supplied gratis on application to J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill. Call for a Pamphlet.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore M'th
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerat'd Sore Leg
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Leprosy.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
If you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery. Sold by all Druggists. oc7'60-1y

Banking and Exchange.

KEDZIE, ALEXANDER & CO., Bankers, No. 53....CLARK STREET....No. 53. Foreign and Domestic Exchange Collections, and Uncurrent Bank Notes and Gold. my22-e780-1m

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO. Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. [illegible] Clark Street....Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE —OF— F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking business transacted. oc27'60-1y

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK —OF— CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO., (Successors to Weare, Carpenter & Co.) Cedar Rapids, Iowa. References—Read, Drexel & Co., New York; Hon. [illegible], Chicago. ja26-d12-ly

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark streets. Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S. E. AIKEN. JONATHAN BURR.

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital, $500,000. [illegible] DOX, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. [illegible] made and drafts remitted to all parts [illegible]

Refrigerators.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES, WATER COOLERS, FILTERERS, Bathing Apparatus, Tin and Japanned Tin Ware, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [illegible] PATENT FIVE MINUTE ICE CREAM FREEZERS. WOOD and WILLOW WARE, STOVES, STOVES, STOVES. And every article required for House-Keeping, at the [illegible] HOUSE-KEEPERS' EMPORIUM, [illegible] Lake street, (Tremont Block.) ALLEN & DALTON.

WINSHIP'S PATENT Self-Ventilating Refrigerator, Manufactured and for sale to the trade by VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Tin Plate and Metal Warehouse, 199 & 201 RANDOLPH STREET....199 & 201. AGENTS FOR HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES. [illegible] are superior to any ever offered [illegible] over all others wherever [illegible] VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Paper Hangings.

E. RIGBY & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF PAPER HANGINGS, AND General House Painters. RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

[illegible]AKE & BROTHER, DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C., and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc., 154 CLARK STREET.

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, [illegible] WASHINGTON STREET. [illegible] to remind her friends and [illegible] to be found at the above office [illegible] supply them with competent [illegible] Orders from the country punctually [illegible] P. O. Box 3096. jy11-ly

GENERAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, Church Block, 109 Clark street, Chicago, for supplying Farm Hands, Railroad [illegible] Hotel and Boarding House Help. Help of all kinds constantly on [illegible] STEWART HAMILTON. [illegible] may find respectable situations at this [illegible]

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE. [illegible] Dearborn street, Op. Post Office. [illegible] with help of the most reliable [illegible] from the country promptly re[illegible] Post Office Box 3245. MRS A. L. BALKAM.

Dentists' Cards.

W. FREEMAN, Dentist, WASHINGTON STREET....108. P. O. Box 3041. oc7'60-ly

[illegible] ALBAUGH, DENTIST, [illegible] No. 53 West Randolph [illegible] (Tyler & Albaugh,) would [illegible] to give full satisfaction in [illegible] Dentistry, whether in Filling, [illegible] Charges moderate.

REMOVED TO No. 85 Clark-st., [illegible] removed his Dental Office [illegible] 85 Clark street, over [illegible] where is a suite of Rooms adapted to [illegible] where he will be pleased [illegible] other citizens as [illegible] ap10-ly

Guns, Powder, &c.

GUNS!! GUNS!!! [illegible] Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, [illegible] Powder, Shot, Caps and Am[illegible] Agent for [illegible] 186 Lake street.

Tobacco.

[illegible] GARTH & CO.'S [illegible] Tobacco. [illegible] BRIGGS, & CO., [illegible] Water-st., Chicago. [illegible]

[illegible] & McCLURE, No. 34 & 36 [illegible]

Money and Exchange.

$3,000 TO LOAN FOR FIVE YEARS TIME. At low rates on Improved Security. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 85 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties. LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. J. L. LEE, 82 Clark street. Post Office Drawer 6157. de31-d1-ly

WRIGHT & TYRRELL, No. 5 Metropolitan Block, Chicago. P. O. BOX 3049. Business paper bought and sold. Time loans negotiated. ROBERT F. WRIGHT, Commissioner of Deeds for most of the States and Territories. Notary Public for Illinois.

MONEY LOANED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES at the Banking Office of WM. H. RICE & CO., 63 CLARK-ST. Three to five years loans at 10 per cent. Short paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. City Scrip wanted. my30-d13-ly

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker. AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC. NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK, no4-ly N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms in this State. CHAMBERS, LEE & CO., au21-d512-ly 131 Lake street.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Co Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, composing the firm of F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission, Stock and Bond Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Chicago, June 8th, 1861. F. G. SALTONSTALL. E. I. TINKHAM. J. C. AMSLER. je10-e30-1w

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue business as a Commission, Stock and Bond Broker at No. 24 Clark street. je10-e301-1w F. G. SALTONSTALL.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of AIKEN & NORTON, Is discontinued from and after this date, and all persons indebted to said firm will please call and make payment, and persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them immediately. The business will be continued by E. Aiken under the same name and style. E. AIKEN. JONATHAN BURR. Chicago, April 27th, 1861. my21-e776-2m

Business Cards.

DOCTOR W. HAY, OFFICE NO. 85 SOUTH CLARK ST. OFFICE HOURS:—8 to 10 A. M., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. [my3-e665-1y]

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 112 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS. REFERENCES.—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., President Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; Z. S. Ely & Co., Geo. Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo.

NEW PATENT LAW. BROADNAX & GRAY, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS. Our facilities for securing Patents for New Inventions and Designs of every description in the United States under the New Law of March 2d, 1861, and in all Foreign Countries are not surpassed. All professional business confidential.

Offices.	Established.
Washington, D. C., (opposite Patent Office)	1848.
St. Louis, Mo. (Old Custom House)	1855.
Chicago, Ill., (Larmon's Block)	1860.
London, (England)	1860.
Paris, (France)	1860.

Circulars with full instructions to inventors, mailed gratuitously upon application.

Insurance.

JAMES WADSWORTH, No. 1 Dole's Building, CHICAGO.........ILLINOIS. AGENT FOR
Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, HARTFORD. Assets....$233,000.
Western Massachusetts Insurance Co., PITTSFIELD. Assets....$235,000.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Ins. Co., PROVIDENCE. Assets....$220,000.
Roger Williams Insurance Company, PROVIDENCE. Assets....$178,000.
Irving Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK. Assets....$227,000.
Washington Fire Insurance Comp'y, NEW YORK. ap29-e677-3m

OFFICE OF THE Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW YORK, January 26th, 1861.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1860:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860....$4,602,723.77
Premium on Policies not marked off 1st of January, 1860....1,412,709.11
Total amount of Marine Premiums....$6,015,432.88

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860....$4,541,136.59
Losses paid during the same period....$2,419,443.13
Returns of Premiums and Expenses....609,[illegible]

The Company have the following Assets, viz:
United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks....$2,665,375.62
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages and otherwise....1,130,163.00
Real Estate....200,000.00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, Re-insurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at....105,196.13
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable....2,278,416.84
Cash in Bank....106,154.63
Total amount of Assets....$6,486,232.10

SIX PER CENT. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1860, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the second of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the first of January, 1860, for which certificates were issued, amount to....$10,278,560.00
Additional profits from 1st January, 1860, to 1st January, 1861....1,574,000.00
Total profits for 18½ years....$11,852,560.00
The certificates previous to 1859 have been redeemed by cash....7,655,810.00
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1861....$4,197,[illegible]

By order of the Board, W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES: John D. Jones, Charles Dennis, W. H. H. Moore, Thomas Tileston, Henry Coit, Wm. C. Pickersgill, Lewis Curtis, Charles H. Russell, Lowell Holbrook, Robert C. Goodhue, P. A. Hargous, Meyer Gans, Edward [illegible] Gillilan, [illegible] Phelps, Caleb Barstow, A. P. Pillot, Leroy M. Wiley, Daniel S. Miller, S. T. Nicoll, Joshua J. Henry, Geo. G. Hobson, David Lane, James Bryce, Wm. Sturgis, Jr., Henry K. Bogert, A. A. Low, William E. Dodge, Dennis Perkins, Joseph Gaillard, Jr., William Wood, J. Henry Burgy, Cornelius Grinnell, C. A. Hand, Watts Sherman, Edward R. Bell, E. E. Morgan, B. J. Howland, Benj. Babcock, Fletcher Westray, Rob. B. Minturn, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES, President. CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President. W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice President.

Cast Steel Bells.

NAYLOR & COMPANY'S Cast Steel CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS. We are prepared to fill orders for these CELEBRATED BELLS At New York Prices, With Freight Added. Every Bell is WARRANTED for one year with fair and proper usage. If a bell should break after a year a fair price is allowed in exchange for a new one. For full particulars send for Circulars to TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Agents and Importers of Hardware and Tin-Plate, mh14-e278-6m 63 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

Oil Works.

NEW YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY, At Prices to Command the Market! KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL. PARAFFINE ILLUMINATING OIL. PETROLEUM ILLUMINATING OIL. MACHINERY OILS. DEPOT: COZZENS & CO., 65 Water street, New York. ap5-e468-6m

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN. 70....SOUTH CLARK STREET....70. Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Mathematical Instruments, &c., &c., constantly on hand. All kinds of Instruments and Spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1861.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Daily Arrivals and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.00 a. m.
8.00 a. m.	......	6.00 p. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
4.45 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	5.45 a. m.
8.00 a. m.	......	7.45 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	7.45 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
5.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.25 p. m.
7.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.40 p. m.
7.40 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	9.25 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST. CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.15 a. m.
5.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.30 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	11.35 a. m.
5.30 p. m.	no mail.	5.00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
8.30 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	9.00 a. m.
5.30 p. m.	6.30 p. m.	9.00 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
8.45 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	7.15 a. m.
8.45 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
8.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.00 a. m.
8.15 p. m.	6.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST. GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
8.15 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	5.45 p. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
8.00 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	5.30 a. m.
5.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	6.30 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
8.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	3.00 p. m.
6.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE.		
7.10 a. m.		7.30 a. m.
7.40 p. m.		8.00 p. m.

SONG OF THE SWORD.

[From the New York Mirror.]

We give below the "Song of the Forge," a spirited and powerful poem. Even compared with Schiller's famous "Song of the Bell" it remains unsurpassed. Many years ago it went the round of the papers, starting, we believe, from *Blackwood's Magazine*. It then took a Rip Van Winkle's nap, preserved, however, in the admiring memories of the discriminating, till, after circumnavigating the globe, it lately re-appeared in the *Calcutta Magazine*, whence it was copied as original by some American journals of more taste than reading. We reprint it, to preserve it in our pages, "for the long days," as we hope. Observe, and admire too, the masterly variation of the tone, in the genial description of the future course of the food-giving *plough*, in the dream of the mysterious wanderings of the *anchor's chain*, and in the soul-stirring anticipations of the flashing of the sword.

Clang, clang! the massive anvils ring—
Clang, clang! a hundred hammers swing;
Like the thunder-rattle of a tropic sky
The mighty blows still multiply;
Clang, clang!
Say, brothers of the dusky brow,
What are your strong arms forging now?

Clang, clang—we forge the coulter now—
The coulter of the kindly plough;
Sweet Mary, mother, bless our toil;
May its broad furrow still unbind
To genial rains, to sun and wind,
The most benignant soil.

Clang, Clang—our coulter's course shall be
On many a sweet and sheltered lea,
By many a streamlet's silver tide,
Amidst the song of the morning birds,
Amidst the low of the sauntering herds,
Amidst soft breezes which do stray
Through woodbine hedges and sweet May
Along the green hill's side.

When regal autumn's bounteous hand
With wide-spread glory clothes the land;
When the valleys, from the brow
Of each resplendent slope, is rolled
A ruddy sea of living gold,
We bless—we bless the PLOUGH.

Clang, clang—again, my mates, what glows
Beneath the hammer's potent blows?
Clink, clank—we forge the GIANT CHAIN
Which bears the gallant vessel's strain,
'Midst stormy winds and adverse tides;
Secured by this, the good ship braves
The rocky roadstead, and the waves
Which thunder on her sides.

Anxious no more, the merchant sees
The mist drive dark before the breeze,
The storm-cloud on the hill;
Calmly he rests, though far away
In boisterous climes his vessel lay,
Reliant on our skill.

Say, on what sand these links shall sleep,
Fathoms beneath the solemn deep?
By Afric's pestilential shore—
By many an iceberg, lone and hoar—
By many a palmy western isle
Basking in spring's perpetual smile—
By stormy Labrador?

Say, shall they feel the vessel reel,
When to the battery's deadly peal
The crashing broadside makes reply?
Or else, as the glorious Nile,
Hold grappling ships, that strive the while
For death or victory.

Hurrah! Cling—clang! once more, what glows,
Dark brothers of the forge, beneath
The iron tempest of your blows,
The furnace's red breath?

Clang clang—a burning torrent, clear
And brilliant, of bright sparks, is poured
Around and up in the dusky air,
As our hammers forge the SWORD.

The sword!—a name of dread; yet when
Upon the freeman's thigh 'tis bound,
While for his altar and his hearth,
While for the land that gave him birth,
The war-drums roll, the trumpets sound,
How sacred is it then!

Whenever for the truth and right
It flashes in the van of fight;
Whether in some wild mountain pass,
As that where fell Leonidas;
Or on some sterile plain and stern,
A Marston or a Bannockburn;
Or mid fierce crags and bursting rills,
Switzers' Alps, gray Tyrol's hills;
Or, as when sunk the Armada's pride,
It gleams above the stormy tide;
Still, still, where'er *the battle word
Is Liberty—which men do stand
For justice and their native land*—
Then Heaven bless the SWORD.

JOHN BULL AND JONATHAN.

[From the Philadelphia Gazette.]

The following excellent *jeu d'esprit* has appeared in the Paris papers, and as it treats a subject of deep importance and interest at the present moment, in a humorous manner, and from a French point of view, we offer a translation of it. It runs thus:

There is an old farce called "The Two Normans," wherein two cunning old men agree to settle their dispute by a game of cards, but as each one is continually producing a fresh trump, the game can never end. This game is commonly known by the name of "beggar my neighbor." A little comedy of the same kind is being played at this moment on the two sides of the Atlantic, between our good friend John Bull and his cousin Jonathan. It would lead us to believe that some drops of Norman blood still remain among our neighbors, and that there is less distance than we had supposed between Falaise and Washington.

At the Congress of Paris, France proposed the abolition of privateering in war; and John Bull at once gave in his adhesion to what he considered a good thing for him. "It was after the destruction of the French navy," said he to himself, "that I sustained the greatest losses, because all the French sailors were driven to privateering, and I had then no one to help me at sea in suppressing it. In case of another war with France, if the rates of marine insurance should only be quadrupled at Liverpool, all the commerce of Europe would be carried on immediately in American ships. If France should give up privateering, this would be all profit for me." And so he concluded the affair out of hand. Then turning to his American cousin: "Friend Jonathan," said John Bull, "France and I wish to deprive war of those harsh features which are no longer in accordance with the spirit of the age; we wish to liberate traffic by sea from all obstacles. Nobody has more to gain by this than you have, who are never interested in our European wars, and whose flag is to be seen everywhere. We shall then get rid of all those disputes relative to the rights of neutrals, which have already embroiled us once, and will come up again on the breaking out of the first war. Unite with us, then, and sacrifice upon the altar of humanity a portion of the rights of belligerents."

"John Bull generous!" thought Jonathan; "it is not possible!" And without putting down a figure he divined the calculation. "I have," said he to himself, "one great ship which has never yet been used, because it had no crew, three or four frigates, and a cloud of small boats, which would do about as much harm to a ship of war as flies would to an elephant. The very first commodore that came along would chaw up my fleet in a week, and then he would destroy my commerce at his leisure. If I am not to fit out privateers, what injury can I do to England, and how shall I defend myself?" And he threw himself into the arms of John Bull. "My noble friend," said he, "I agree to your admirable proposition; I recognize your noble disposition; but it should be carried out completely. Let us renounce the right, even for ships of war, to capture merchant vessels; ships of war and frigates shall fight when they meet, they are for that purpose; but merchant vessels shall sail about unmolested. In this matter we will really establish freedom for maritime commerce."

It was now John Bull's turn to reflect. "If I am not to employ my ships of war to destroy American commerce, what hold shall I have upon Jonathan? Shall I go and burn the capital again, which did me but little credit the last time? or must I recommence the silly attempt upon New Orleans? What fear would New York or Boston have of a war which would not make them lose a dollar?" So John Bull excused himself for not concluding the bargain proposed, saying that he must talk with France about it, and wait for the next Congress.

Now it is Jonathan that resumes the conversation, and says to John Bull: "You know that I have had a little difficulty with the Southern States; they talk of fitting out privateers against me. I have just issued an admirable proclamation, wherein I have announced that I shall treat them as pirates. You, who wish to deprive regular governments of the right to resort to privateering, will of course not admit as valid letters of marque issued by rebels, by a pretended government which you have not recognized; and I do not pretend that any Englishman will assist in fitting out privateers; this would be too palpable a forgetfulness of the noble principles which you have proclaimed."

"And cotton," thought John Bull, "what will become of that, if I let these northern boors crush the people of the South? Moreover, this South has no ships, and few or no sailors. Where would it buy nice little ships—clippers, but in the Clyde and the Mersey? and neat little steamers, but at Chatham? and good rifled cannon, and nice little rifles, but at Birmingham and Sheffield? And then, large shot, but in Wales? And then, if this same South should fit out privateers, and send a few to sea, the rate of insurance for ships would rise rapidly at New York and Boston; and then Havre, Antwerp, and Genoa, would not send anything except in English ships. Have I the right to deprive Liverpool and Bristol of so great a windfall? I should be wanting in all my duties were I to do so." And John Bull accordingly sent the following ingenious reply to Jonathan:

"I am a man of principle, and I never swerve from my word; but you were very wrong not to accept my little proposal of last year; had you done so it would now have been law in America as well as in Europe. Instead of this, you have, by your refusal, reduced me to a state of impotence, which I deplore. I cannot impose upon the South what you refused to accept in their name when you had the right to do it. The South is not a regular government, and I do not recognize it as such; but in the case of Greece, in order to ruin Turkish commerce in the Levant, I made a little distinction which I will take the liberty to apply in the present case: while I do not recognize the South as a government, I will grant them the rights of belligerents. I persist more than ever in my opinion. I abhor privateering, and I energetically blame the South for having recourse to a means of defence unworthy of our epoch and of our civilization. But if this government, which I will not recognize so far as it interferes with me, and which I recognize so far as it benefits me, shall think fit to do without my approbation, it is impossible for me to refuse its dollars and not sell it as many ships, guns and rifles as it will buy of me. Freedom of trade requires this. To prove to you my sincerity, I have issued a proclamation, wherein I condemn privateering, and give notice that every Englishman who shall engage in privateering will violate the laws of his country; but if you happen to capture a privateer, on board of which there shall be an English sailor, you will observe that this sailor having a letter of marque from a government which I have recognized—in spite of myself, it is true—as having the right to issue it, you have no right to treat him as a pirate. So my High Chancellor has decided. You will, therefore, hand the sailor over to me, and I will send him to England, where I will recommend him to all the severity of a jury of shipbuilders and privateers."

This is what is called answering. Let us await the reply of Jonathan; as he is not less firm upon principles it cannot fail to be instructive.

The Great Eastern.

We find in an English sheet, the *Scotsman*, a biography of the steamer Great Eastern, which proves beyond a doubt, what we have always considered her, a great failure. It seems that on the inauguration of the existing American Revolution, "the ship was hurried out in the hope that she might be taken up as a transport by President Lincoln's Government. After she had started, the proclamation enjoining on British subjects neutrality during the hostilities between the dis-United States was published," which, of course, proved that hope to be a forlorn one. The Directors then "fell back upon the hope that should the worst come to the worst, the ship might be sold for a remunerative sum to the British, American or the French government; and yet they publicly proclaim that money—which no one seems inclined to advance—must be advanced, or else that the ship, within a month after her return to Liverpool, must be sold at any sacrifice." The Great Eastern arrived out on the 3d inst.—*N. Y. Shipping Gazette.*

A New Mineral Product of the Lake Superior Mines.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

Among the minerals found associated with the native copper of Lake Superior, is one very hard and white, resembling marble, called massive datholite, first noticed by Prof. T. D. Whitney, in *Silliman's Journal of Science*, in 1850. It contains over twenty per cent. of *boracic acid*, and will therefore prove valuable for the manufacture of borax. Experiments recently made by Mr. Keep, and repeated by Dr. Hayes of Boston, prove that this mineral may even take the place of borax in many most important applications, without any previous chemical change. This might have been inferred from the fact that it contains nearly one-half as much pure borax as is found in the commercial boracic acid. I. A. L.

Northern vs. Southern Endurance.

In the medical statistics of the army, from 1831 to 1854, transmitted to the Hon. J. D. Bright, President of the Senate, by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, July 18, 1856, on pages 609 and 621, will be found a statement showing the power of endurance of a South Carolina and a New York regiment, respectively. South Carolina 1st regiment, 1054 men, campaign of 1847, 18⅛ months' service, loss by disease 569; New York 2d, 17⅛ months' service, loss by disease 276.—*Boston Journal.*

It is a mistaken notion that natives of a hot climate are more exempt from diseases peculiar to it, or better able to endure its scorching suns than those from more Northern latitudes. Heat is an enemy that slowly saps the fortress of health. It is only after the Englishman has resided in India many years that its terrible drain upon his life begins seriously to tell. The French soldier in Algeria will stand three times the fatigue of the Moor or the Arab during the first few months of his sojourn; but woe be to him if he does not get a furlough at the end of half a dozen years or less. Northerners going into the Southern States to reside will be found, on the average, even more rugged than those "to the manor born." Nor are they any more liable to fall into the clutches of Cholera and "Yellow Jack" than the "Chivalry," pure and undefiled.

Vanity Fair.

PUT THAT IN YOUR PIPE, JEFF.—If giving comfort to an enemy is treason, let Jeff. Davis hang all his tobacco-planters. Just see what a lot of Solace they have furnished to the North!

THE ONLY WAY THE REBELS CAN TAKE WASHINGTON.—"Over the left."

AN IDYLL.—"Sit down" fair Phyllis, on the flowery Bank, and while Philomel chants his roundelay, partake with me of this rural Banquet I have made for thee."

Thus spake the shepherd, Corydon, to her he loved.

And Phyllis sat down among the dewy grass, and then she found the Bank-wet.

NEW NORTHERN STATE THAT THE SOUTH DIDN'T COUNT UPON.—The State of War.

WHAT NORTHERN ASTRONOMY TREATS OF.—Stars and Stripes.

UNEXPECTED ADVANCE IN SOUTHERN GRAIN.—The advance of our troops into the Virginia corn-fields.

NOT SO BAD.—The ladies have adopted a red, white, and blue hoop, which is called the war-hoop.

A GOOD PLACE FOR THE BLACKS TO EMIGRATE TO.—Colorado.

THE SOLDIER'S PILLOW.—His nap-sack.

HERE THEY LIE.—Jeff. Davis and his Vice, Stephens, are very great leaders, no doubt, but we do think that Toombs ought to be put over them.

BOUND TO RUN.—"Government is a Machine."—TALLEYRAND.

Won't that suit our Firemen Zouaves to a dot?

NEW REFRAIN OF A SLAVE-SONG.

For we're a band of niggers,
For we're a band of niggers,
A contraband of niggers,
And we can't go to war!

A JOKE FROM OHIO.—If a part of the Union should be found wanting, it is a satisfaction to know that we have Ben Wade in the balance.

MOTTO FOR A FARO BANK.—"A good workman is known by the number of his Chips."

THE BIGGEST MILITARY THING DOWN SOUTH.—Cotton drilling.

S. A. DOUGLAS.

Indomitable will and Lion Heart—
Astute in Council—Fiery in Debate—
Proudly Ambitious—New World's Epitome—
One of us, yet above us—regally throned—
Pass on to History's proud embrace—Farewell.

New Publications.

TO THE MEMORY OF COL. ELLSWORTH. Just Published, Col. Ellsworth Requiem March, FOR THE PIANO OR ORGAN, By A. J. VAAS, as performed by the Light Guard Band at both the Ellsworth and Douglas Obsequies, with an accurate lithograph likeness of Ellsworth. PRICE....40 CENTS. This is one of the finest sombre marches ever written. Is easy and also useful as an organ voluntary. On hand, under same title page as above song:—"SADLY THE BELLS TOLL THE DEATH OF THE HERO." By A. B. TOBEY. Price 35 cents.

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TWO NATIONAL SONGS; "UNION, GOD AND LIBERTY," AND "OUR NATIONAL FLAG," With a beautiful colored title page, representing the Capitol, and Washington on horse back in the back ground, and the "Star Spangled Banner" supported by a sailor, with the Officers of the Continental Army in full dress in front. Just published by H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph street. Price, Fifty Cents.

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Steam Dye Works.

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NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, Wm. Forbury, 102 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also Straw Hats and Bonnet Dyeing, Bleaching and Pressing. [illegible]

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To Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000. [OFFICIAL.] SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, May 25, 1861. Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the twenty-fifth day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New York, until 12 o'clock noon of the first day of July, 1861, for One Million Dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 20, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the city of New York, and to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the first day of July, 1861. Interest payable in the city of New York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit: one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each. The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of the stock bid for, and must be unconditional without reference to other offers. One per cent of the amount offered must accompany each bid [illegible] or in the city of Chicago, Illinois, or in the city of New York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted. The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof in the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, [illegible] and the delivery of the stock will be made [illegible] as specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interest of the State. The proposals must be sealed and addressed to William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861," or William Butler, Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor. WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

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C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, No. 38 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue. Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods, which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. Agents for Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes in all the States without exception.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, NO. 30....LAKE STREET....NO. 30, CHICAGO, ILL. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patent Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS. 1861....A Card....1861. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, 18....LAKE STREET, CHICAGO....18. Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large, well assorted and unusually attractive Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit. Prompt and careful attention given to orders. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

16 & 18....STATE STREET....16 & 18. G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of GROCERIES, Fish, Wooden Ware, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18....STATE STREET....16 & 18

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 63 ... Lake Street ... 63. We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

5,000 boxes	TIN PLATE.
1,400 bdls	SHEET IRON.
50 "	RUSSIA IRON.
40 "	IMITATION RUSSIA.
1,500 "	BRIGHT AND ANNEALED WIRE.
125 casks	SHEET ZINC.
15 tons	PIG TIN.
15,000 lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS.
10 cases	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES.
50 casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS.
1,500 doz.	AXES.
1,500 "	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS.
10 tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake sts.

CONCESSION! PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave., Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION, So far as they can be effected by Low Prices. We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions, Unsurpassed in FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE. These are times for *Actions rather than Words*, And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

1861. Spring Trade. 1861. We have this Spring the largest stock ever brought to this market, bought cheaper and will be sold cheaper. COOLEY FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 AND 46 Wabash Avenue. Our Mr. Cooley resides in New York, and gives his whole time to purchasing goods, which, with our extensive sales, gives us advantages in offering goods cheap, that will COMMAND the attention of the best trade. DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut; ALSO, CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE, Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake Street, Chicago. Having received our Spring Stock, we offer At the Very Lowest Market Rates, 4,500 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes. 3,000 Bdls. Sheet Iron, No. 15 to No. 28. [illegible] lbs. Copper Bottoms. [illegible] Tin Braziers' Copper. 1,800 Bdls. Bright Wire, No. 0 to No. 18. [illegible] Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths. 2,000 Bdls. Best Fence Wire, No. 7, 8 and 9. 4,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions, at Factory prices. A complete assortment of Cutlery, Shelf Hardware, Tinner's Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, and Tinners Goods of all descriptions, upon as favorable terms as the goods can be procured from any market. WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

Music Stores.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago, Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipzic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line, AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. JULIUS BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Two Express Trains leave West Side Union Depot as follows: Day Express and Mail at 9:00 A. M. daily, (except Sunday.) Night Express at 8:15 daily, (except Saturday.) Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation, at 4:35 P. M. daily, (except Sunday.) Trains arrive from St. Louis at 8:00 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. daily, (except Sunday.) Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation arrives at 9 20 A. M. daily, (except Sunday.) R. R. MASON, Sup't.

Steamboat Lines.

SUMMER ROUTE EAST. Buffalo and Cleveland STEAMBOAT LINE. On and after MONDAY, June 24th, 1861, the splendid Floating Palaces, Steamers CITY OF BUFFALO, CAPT. PERKINS, And WESTERN METROPOLIS, CAPT. GOLDSMITH, Will form a daily line between Cleveland and Buffalo in connection with the Morning Express Trains of the Michigan Southern Railroad. Through Railroad Tickets good on the boats between Cleveland and Buffalo without extra charge for Meals and Berths. J. C. HARRISON, Agent.

Lake Transportation.

1861. 1861. THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO. Will during the present season, run their line of FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS Regularly between Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes, FORMING A DAILY LINE, For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and TRI-WEEKLY LINE, To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports. Connecting with the Railroads between Ogdensburgh and Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburgh, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points. At Cape Vincent with the Watertown and Rome Rail Road. At Oswego with the New Oswego Line of Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York. Through freights subject to but one transhipment. Connecting at Chicago with the several Lines of Railroads to the South and West.

AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES. J. MYERS, No. 191 Broadway, New York. J. L. WARNER, No. 3 Coenties Slip, New York. JOHN HOCKING, No. 8 State street, Boston. J. L. THOMPSON, Ogdensburgh, N. Y. J. M. CHAMBERLIN, Ogdensburgh, N. Y. GEO. A. EDDY, Oswego, N. Y. CRAWFORD & HOVEY, Oswego, N. Y. WALBRIDGE & HAYES, Toledo, Ohio. J. R. MATHEWS, Detroit, Mich. G. J. HALE, Milwaukee, Wis. TAYLOR, MURRAY & CO., Racine, Wis. PELTON & BROWN, Cleveland. MATHER & CO., Chicago.

BUFFALO, CHICAGO AND Lake Huron Railroad Line. SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE TAKE NOTICE! The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company having completed their arrangements for a Tri-Weekly Line of First-Class Screw Steamers,

HUNTER, ...350 tons....Capt. Dickson.
EDITH, ...549 tons....Capt. L. Hunt.
ONTONAGON, ...587 tons....Capt. B. Wilkins.
SUN, ...549 tons....Capt. Jones.

To run between CHICAGO and GODERICH, C. W., (TOUCHING AT ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS) in direct connection with the BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R., For Buffalo and at Buffalo with the NEW YORK & ERIE R. R. for New York and Boston, and at Stratford, C. W., with the GRAND TRUNK RR. of Canada; for Toronto, Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Portland and Boston, and also with steamers DAILY from Port Dalhousie for Rochester, Oswego, Sackett's Harbor, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburgh, Kingston and Montreal, offering superior inducements for the speedy transportation of any and all property committed to their care. Shippers from the East for Lake Michigan ports, will find it to their interest to ship by this Line, being more reliable and less water than any other line, and a saving of One Half Insurance and From 2 to 4 DAYS TIME. For further particulars, apply to A. T. SPENCER & CO., Gen'l West'n Ag'ts, foot South Lasalle st.

To Shippers.

1861. TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE. Time and Insurance Saved VIA CHICAGO, PORT SARNIA And Gt. Western Railway Line. Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by first-class PROPELLERS and SAIL VESSELS from Chicago to Sarnia, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY from Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce. Time and Insurance will be less by this than by any other Line, As the entire distance and danger of navigation via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved. For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, 7 and 8 River street, or to A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

California and Pike's Peak.

PONY EXPRESS! Ten Days TO SAN FRANCISCO. LETTERS will be received at the office of the United States Express Company, CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE STREETS, (135 Lake and 39 Clark streets,) Which will be forwarded to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 P. M. TELEGRAMS Sent to Fort Kearney on the mornings of Monday and Friday, will connect with the Pony, leaving St. Joseph Wednesdays and Saturdays. EXPRESS CHARGES: Letters weighing ½ oz. or under....$2.50. Letters weighing over 1 oz....4.00. The half ounce letters will be reduced to one dollar after July 1st. In all cases to be enclosed in Government stamped envelopes, and all Express charges prepaid. H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

HO! FOR PIKE'S PEAK. The undersigned have connected (with their well known Freight Line from Atchinson and Nebraska City) A FAST FREIGHT LINE, Which enables them to transport freight with greater dispatch than heretofore, or than any other line now established. Also, can contract at as low rates as any responsible line. Having been engaged in the transportation of goods from the above points to Pike's Peak for the past three years, feel confident of their ability to give PERFECT SATISFACTION TO ALL SHIPPERS Either by regular or our fast line. We have this day established Messrs. HAMMILL & REYNOLDS, 161 Kinzie street, Chicago, our Agents who are authorized to contract freight to Denver or Mountain Cities for us. STARR, JOHNSON & CO., Mountain City. HAMMILL & REYNOLDS, Agents, No. 161 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. Mark goods "care Parker, Dunn & Co., Atchison, Kansas," and "care Starr, Johnson & Co., Nebraska City."

JONES & CARTWRIGHT. PIKE'S PEAK TRANSPORTATION LINE FROM LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, TO DENVER AND MOUNTAIN CITY, In connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company who are prepared to give through Bills of Lading from Chicago to Denver City and Mountain City. J. & C. having been engaged in the transportation business for several years, and transported a large amount of freight to DENVER CITY AND THE GOLD REGION During the past year, respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they expect to engage largely in the business the ensuing year, and will be prepared to Transport any Amount of Freight THAT MAY OFFER, From One Thousand to Five Thousand Tons. All freight bills will be required to be settled at the date of shipment; or cash will be required on delivery at point of destination. Our Agents also in St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, New York and Cincinnati will give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO DENVER CITY. Our first trains will start about the 20TH DAY OF APRIL, Or as soon before as the grass on the Plains will allow. Our terms will be made known upon application to our office in Leavenworth, or to the offices of any of our agents. For rates and contracts call on WM. MARTIN, General Freight Agent of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., foot of South Water street. JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to 169 Randolph Street, Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons, as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. [illegible] PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, [illegible]

Railroads.

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Buffalo and Lake Huron R. R. Connecting with New York Central and New York & Erie R. R. Trains for all points East. Smoking Cars on all Day Trains. Sleeping Cars on night trains. Baggage Checked through from Chicago to Buffalo. Through Tickets can be obtained at the Union Ticket Office, [illegible] and at Michigan Central Office, foot of Lake street, Union Depot. A. FELL, Traffic Superintendent, Buffalo. R. S. CARTER, General Manager.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago daily, as follows: 7:10 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.) 7:40 P. M.—Night Express, (Saturdays excepted.) THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio. SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburgh, Jeffersonville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South. Connections at Cincinnati for Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River. Time to Cincinnati only 13 hours. Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. Through Tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the North west, and at the Company's Office, No. 103 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House.) JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent. CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE To New York, New England and the Canadas. On and after SUNDAY, May 19th, 1861, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: 4:45 A. M.—Stops at all Stations, and arrives at Detroit at [illegible]. 8:00 A. M.—Lightning Express (except Sunday), arrives at Detroit at [illegible]; Suspension Bridge [illegible]; Albany [illegible]; New York [illegible]; Boston [illegible]. 8:00 P. M.—New York and Boston Express (except Saturday), arrive at Detroit at [illegible]; (Toronto [illegible]; Montreal [illegible]) Suspension Bridge or Buffalo [illegible]; Albany [illegible]; New York [illegible]. 6:00 A. M.—Cincinnati Express (except Sunday), through to Cincinnati in 18 hours. 8:00 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express (except Saturday), through to Cincinnati in 18 hours, Louisville in [illegible] hours. Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. Baggage Checked Through. THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets (under the Tremont House) Chicago, and at the Depot. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. On and after Wednesday, May 8th, 1861, trains will leave as follows: Day Express 9:00 A. M.; Night Express 6:00 P. M. Through to all the above points, and connecting at both Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, with steamers for St. Paul, &c. Way Passenger 3:30 P. M., for Janesville. Trains arrive 5:30 A. M.; 12:15 P. M.; 6:30 P. M. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent. E. De WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1861....Summer Arrangement....1861. On and after Sunday, April 14, 1861, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets. 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arriving at Decatur [illegible], Springfield [illegible], St. Louis [illegible], Cairo [illegible], Memphis [illegible] (next day), New Orleans in [illegible] hours from Chicago. 8:50 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) arriving at Decatur [illegible], Springfield [illegible], Quincy [illegible], St. Louis [illegible], Cairo [illegible], Memphis [illegible] next day, New Orleans in [illegible] hours from Chicago. On Saturdays an Accommodation Train will be run as far as Urbana, leaving at [illegible] P. M. Through tickets to all important points South and Southwest, for sale at the office of the Company in the Great Central Depot. HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. Trains will leave Chicago: [illegible] Leave Wood Lawn: [illegible] W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Ag't. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points. On and after Wednesday, May 8th, 1861, Passenger trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets (Sundays excepted) as follows: 9:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 11:35 A. M. and 11:35 P. M. Passenger trains arrive at Chicago at 1:30 P. M. and 6:40 P. M. WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at [illegible] A. M. S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

1861. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after Sunday, April 14, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: MAIL AND EXPRESS: 6.00 A. M. Daily except Sunday, reaches Toledo via Old Line [illegible] P. M. NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS: 8.00 A. M. Daily except Sunday, reaches Toledo via Air Line at [illegible] P. M. EASTERN EXPRESS: 8.00 P. M. Daily except Saturday, reaches Toledo via Old Road at [illegible] A. M. DETROIT EXPRESS: 6.00 A. M. Daily except Sunday, reaches Detroit via Old Line at [illegible] P. M. 8.00 P. M. Daily except Saturday, reaches Detroit at [illegible] A. M. PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS VIA TOLEDO AND CLEVELAND: 8.00 A. M. and 8.00 P. M. Makes close connections at Cleveland—time always as quick, and fare always as low as any other route. All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, [illegible], and all intermediate points. Salisbury's Patent Dusters are used on all Trains. Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements used only on this and all connecting roads. Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, and at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt, Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Ag't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily as follows: 5:00 A. M. Accommodation. 7:10 A. M. Fast Line (except Sundays.) 7:30 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays.) FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg. Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. And all Intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named. Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage checked through. Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side Chicago. D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent. B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, April 15th, 1861, trains will leave Wells street depot as follows, Sundays excepted: 9.15 A. M. and 9.15 P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate points; 9.15 A. M. and 9.30 P. M. for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points; 4.00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points; 5.30 P. M. for Beloit and Janesville will take the 9.15 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4.00 P. M. train. Sleeping Cars on night trains. E. F. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't. G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows: Day Express and Mail leave at 9.00 A. M., and arrive at [illegible] P. M., Sundays excepted. Night Express leaves at 5.00 P. M., Saturdays excepted; arrive at [illegible] A. M., Mondays excepted. Joliet Accommodation leaves 4.00 P. M., Sundays excepted. JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't. W. L. St. JOHN, Gen'l Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Mail leaves at 8.00 A. M., (Sundays excepted), arrives at [illegible] P. M. (Sundays excepted.) Express leaves at 8.30 P. M., (Saturdays excepted), arrives at [illegible] A. M., (Mondays excepted.) Aurora Accommodation leaves at 4.00 P. M., (Sundays excepted), arrives at [illegible] A. M., (Saturdays excepted.) C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK. The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country. Three Through Passenger Trains Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

THE CITY

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1861

PERSONAL.—Col. C. C. Morris was in this city on Saturday.

MORMONS.—A large party of English Mormons passed through this city on Saturday for Brighamdom.

HOFFMAN DRAGOONS.—This fine company will be on parade and pass through our principal streets on Monday at 9 A. M.

NOT SO.—The Great Western Band disclaim the statement that they are enlisted to be attached to Col. Hale's Missouri regiment.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that on Friday, one of the privates of the Hoffman Dragoons, while on drill, fell from his horse and was severely injured.

PERSONAL.—Major-General McClellan arrived in this city on Saturday evening, by special train from Cairo. He is stopping at the Richmond House.

HOME AGAIN.—Mr. Robert Barry, Ex President of the "Chicago Temperance Legion," has just returned from Europe, after visiting his relatives, and will shortly resume his labors in the good cause.

THE WISCONSIN TROOPS.—By a special dispatch from Madison we learn definitely that the Wisconsin Second Regiment, Col. S. P. Coon, will not leave there until Tuesday of the present week.

"SIGNS FAIL IN DRY WEATHER."—A heavy sign was blown from the top of J. A. Smith & Co.'s store, on Lake street, in the gale, and fell on the sidewalk. Fortunately, no one was injured.

THE MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD.—Gov. Yates has appointed Dr. H. A. Johnson of this city, a member of the Medical Examining Board, to examine candidates for Surgeon appointments in the twelve new regiments.

☞ The Rev. H. Cox will preach morning and evening in the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church. Service at the usual hours. Mr. Cox has not, as is stated in an evening paper, accepted the chaplaincy of a regiment.

EMIGRATION DUE WEST.—From a gentleman who arrived in this city on Saturday, from California by the overland route, we learn that he met on the road between Denver City and Omaha, seventeen hundred and fifty three teams of emigrants, bound for homes West.

FOURTH OF JULY NOTICE.—A special meeting of the Seamen's Benevolent Society will be held at their rooms, on Monday evening, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for the celebration of the Nation's birthday. A general attendance is requested.

ACCIDENT.—On North Wells street, on Friday, a farmer named Eben Hughes, from Ohio, was very severely injured by the upsetting of a load of lumber he was driving. His ankle bone was frightfully crushed, probably rendering amputation necessary.

THE DOUGLAS BRIGADE.—Several officers of the Douglas Brigade address us a communication respecting an attack made upon their Brigade in a morning paper. They announce that the Brigade has a perfected organization, and will soon be ready to do service. We are happy to announce the fact.

CONTINENTAL BOOKBIND NOTE PAPER.—This is really the handsomest style of ladies note paper we have yet seen. No lady of good taste should be without it. McNally, 81 Dearborn, is the pioneer in this line, and will be pleased to supply you with a box containing a neat and elegant assortment of sizes—both of paper and envelopes.

THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT FUND.—By a dispatch elsewere it will be seen that Judge Caton, the Receiver of the Douglas Monument Fund, has appointed Judge Drummond of this city local receiver for this city. It will be also seen that the several Express Companies will transmit free of charge all monies having such destination.

Y. M. C. A.—BUSINESS MEETING.—The regular Monthly Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association occurs Monday evening, 17th. This is a business meeting and every member should be present punctually at the rooms at eight o'clock. Matters of importance will be brought up, among which are, the acceptance of the "Act of Incorporation," the preliminaries for the Grand Picnic on the Fourth and the New Orleans Circular recently received.

INDELIBLE PENCIL.—We have been shown a desirable article for all housekeepers in an indelible marking pencil. It is readily used, cleanly, and works to a charm. It marks clothing in durable colors, and is accompanied by an ingenious device for holding the cloth to be marked. The price is but fifty cents. For sale at Sargent's, corner of State and Randolph streets, and by Messrs. Bellamy, Jacobs & Co., 103 South Water street. The agent will open a stand for their sale in Custom House Place, this week.

THE GALE.—On Saturday the wind blew "great guns" from the south-west. At times it rose in a perfect gale. At the camps numbers of the tents were prostrated—about town, signs, awnings and exposed joiner work suffered exceedingly in a small way.

The neighborhood of Indiana and North Franklin street was excited by the sudden dislodgment of the bell gable of Rev. Mr. Tuttle's Church, which was blown over during the gale on Saturday noon. The timbers fell in the midst of a large Elm tree on the corner. No one was injured, though persons were passing by at the time.

MURDEROUS AFFAIR AT COTTAGE GROVE.

A Volunteer Shot by a Citizen.

On Saturday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, an affray of a serious, if it do not prove a fatal nature, took place at Cottage Grove, just without the city limits, and near the suburban hotel of Abraham Pell, by which one of Col. Heckers volunteers was shot by a citizen. The two had rode down from the city in the same street car. One was John Sullivan, an Irish hostler, in the employ of Mr. Pell above named, and the other John Hanes, a private in Capt. Von Horn's company, in the Hecker Jaegar Regiment, in camp near that place. Both were somewhat under the influence of liquor, and strangers to each other. Sullivan had in his charge two decanters for the bar, and the German asked him what he had in them, to which the other made a surly rejoinder. High words passed between the two, and Sullivan threatened to whip the German when they should leave the car.

In accordance with this threat, he had no sooner left the car than he pitched into Hanes, but evidently mistook his man, as the steadfast came out second best, Sullivan getting roughly used by his antagonist. The hostler retreated to the hotel, and the volunteer with two other soldiers, proceeded on his way to the camp. A few moments later, two gentlemen drove up to the hotel and saw Sullivan in great haste loading a double barreled gun.—They asked him what shooting he was going to get, and he answered "pigeons," and left the shed on a run, the gentlemen thinking no more of it, until after hearing of the shooting affair, which from the above will be seen to have been most deliberate.

Sullivan passed down Cottage Grove Avenue on a run, and overtook his late adversary just abreast of the University building, where he called on him to stop. Just as the soldier did so, Sullivan fired both barrels at less than a rod distant, the charges of buckshot and nails being received by Hanes in his face, head and neck. He fell instantly to the ground. One of the soldiers who were with him, instantly turned out pursued the assassin, the other running to the adjoining camps and giving the alarm.

A squad of Zouaves passing near, joined in the pursuit. The affair of the news at the German camp, was something remarkable. Some seized bayonets and some guns, and started up the avenue at frantic speed. Probably not less than two hundred men at one time, and nearly all of them armed with some weapon or other, were rushing up the avenue or scouring the grove in search of Sullivan.

Happily for him he was early overtaken by the first visitors and Zouaves, and by them taken in charge, and under strong guard put on a horse-car and sent to the city, and this before the main body of pursuers came up, for in the fearful excitement of the moment, they would have killed him on the spot. An armed guard, sent out under Major Kuss, also arrived too late for curiosity of the prisoner, who was lodged in jail.

Sullivan is a man of family and lives in a small cottage near the Cottage Grove House. The wounded man has also a family in this city. His injuries were at last accounts to be of a fatal character though he is now in Cottage Grove, and in a bad way for the present certainly. Sullivan will be held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

OUR MILITARY.

Three Regiments Mustered into the U. S. Service.

SWEARING IN THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The Mustering in at Cottage Grove.

THE STURGES RIFLES INSPECTED AND SWORN IN.

The Hecker Jaeger Regiment.

The Zouave Regiment—Matters at Camp Long.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE DAY

Saturday was a busy day with our military, and made memorable by the mustering in of nearly three thousand Chicago troops, now soldiers of the United States. The work of inspection and administering the oath to the men commenced at 9 A. M., at the barracks on West Polk street occupied by the

THE IRISH BRIGADE,

It was a day to be marked with a white stone, both by the officers and men of the Brigade, long waiting and experiencing all the evils of delay in the disheartening and desertion of the recruits.

Capt. Pilcher, U. S. A., the officer appointed by the War Department to muster in these troops, Adjutant General T. S. Mather of this State, and Col. J. H. Tucker and Lieut. Col. Booth, both these latter largely identified with military matters in our city, were at the barracks at 9 A. M., when Major Mulligan reported the companies in readiness and the work commenced. As most of our readers are unfamiliar with the mode of mustering in these volunteers, we make our notes the more full on an occasion when the men are our own citizens.

Dr. Silas Lee, acting surgeon of the Brigade, took his position beside Capt. Pilcher. Each company was drawn up at the end of one of the wide floors of the structure, in the third story. The orderly then called the roll to which each man answered, and then started on a double quick step, or run, half way across the front of the building and then down the centre to take his place in a new line. The motion and gait of the men were thus shown.

The examiners then passed along the newly formed line, drawn up in open order in two files, and closely inspected eyes, hands and arms. Here would be one with a single eye, and the rules of the service excised him. Here would be found some hard and horny hand of labor shorn of one or more of its digits, and the remaining powers and capabilities of the mutilated member were closely examined and uniformly passed upon.

This done, Adjutant Gen. Mather briefly explained the nature of the oath to be taken, when the men were called upon to step forward if any of them declined the three years' service. The exceptions were few and light in the gallant Brigade. We note them further on. The recruits were called up singly, the men separately passed upon and mustered in the following order.

1. JACKSON GUARDS, Co. A., Capt. Francis Murray, 1st Lieut. F. Higgins, 2d do Robert Adams, 3d do ——.
2. JACKSON GUARDS, Co. B. Capt. John McMurray, 1st Lieut. J. S. Cosgrove, 2d do McDermott, 3d do ——.
3. SHIELDS GUARDS, Co. A. Capt. James Quirk, 1st Lieut. James Fitzgerald, 2d do T. L. Shanly, 3d do ——.
4. O'MAHONY RIFLES, Captain J. C. Phillips, 1st Lieut. S. J. Sullivan, 2d do ——.
5. OGDEN RIFLES, Capt. Frank Hilbert, 1st Lieut. G. B. Reisner, 2d do Henry Pease, 3d do ——.
6. EARL RIFLES, Capt. S. A. Simison, 1st Lieut. D. Booth, 2d do Capt. H. Hudson, 3d do ——.
7. SHIELDS GUARD, Co. B. Captain Daniel Quirk, 1st Lieutenant, James Lane, 2d do Owen Cunningham 3d do ——.
8. CITY GUARD—Captain, Charles Coffee; 1st Lieut., S. Hussey; 3d do ——.
9. MONTGOMERY GUARDS—Captain, Michael Gleeson; 1st Lieut., Quirk.

The tenth company, on account of the absence of a number of its men, was not called, but was left to be sworn in on Monday. After each company took the oath they gave cheer on cheer, as if desirous to add a lung and spirit test to the other results of inspection. Those who declined to take the oath were only *four* in the entire nine companies, and most of these were for business reasons.

The Jackson Guards, Company B, were recruited in Detroit, and is made up of tough and plucky railroad men. Mismuster or exposure and hard work. Their muster roll bears such entries as three opposite sundry names:

"Served in British army 7 urteen years."
"Served several years in India."
"Served in Her Majesty's Indian Forces."
"Served in Irish Constabulary force."

The Crimean hero is Lieut. Cosgrove, who bears a beautiful silver medal and cross won by service in the British 63d Regiment, in the "Fighting Division" about Sebastopol. In this company are also two *John Browns.*]

The Shields A are the babes of the Brigade, the youngest in the regiment. Several have seen service in the British army. One man went away sorrowing, having only one eye. Another had the second and third fingers of the left hand shortened to the first joint. The Inspector looked doubtfully at it.

"Och, shure, your Honor, it's no hinderance to me in my work. I can handle the musket with the best of them," he said eagerly, while the brave fellow's eyes glistened with anxiety.

"You can pass, then, God bless you, glorious sir." In the same company a stubby boy sat down and wept sore that his juvenility was an obstacle to his going to the wars. He was consoled by being taken as a drummer. The Earl rifles were enlisted at Earlville, Lasalle county—healthy looking farmer boys.

In the Montgomery Guards, one man appeared whom the surgeon had left in the sick ward with his shoulder in bandages from a broken collar bone. And yet here he was in the ranks with both hands raised high above his head like the rest. When interrogated, he confessed he had torn off the bandages, painfully drawn on his coat, and was doing his best to conceal his disabilities. The case was irresistible. "We will swear him in, and the hospital may cure him up."

Four hours were thus occupied in bringing the Brigade into the service of the United States. All who saw them yesterday, witnessed their muscle, and pluck, and high enthusiasm, were to the fullest extent impressed with the same. There are no better soldiers entered for this war.

The requisitions for their armament and camp equipage have already been drawn on the Government. The County has already their uniforms under contract, to be ready early next week.

From the Barracks of the Brigade the officers repaired to Cottage Grove, where Capt. Pilcher was to swear in

THE STURGES RIFLES.

This fine corps were in complete readiness, as they have been, indeed, for a month past. They were drawn up in line, and their equipments and arms inspected, and the oath was then administered which secures to the government, for the war, the service of one of the best corps of sharpshooters in the United States. The number of the roster of contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders for furnishing for the State reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders, if advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State, at the Capitol, on or before the 15th day of October next, without extra charge for freight, boxes, or anything extra, over amount bid.

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2000 Quart bottles of Writing Fluid,
2000 Pint bottles of Writing Fluid,
2000 Quart bottles of Mucilage,
2000 Pint bottles of Mucilage,
2000 Rubber Bands assorted,
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